HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,142—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
9th Apl.	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5231	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903		
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777		
21st "	ORIENTAL	7931	HIMALAYA	6395
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10560
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th "	ORIENTAL	5231	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer, at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES clear'd or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBIA," 5,807 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 29th April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. 1904
* SILESIA	G. de Stabil	5,158	20th Apr "
* TRIESTE	Tecozzi	5,035	21st May "

* Will call at Kalamata. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 495. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to reach the Gulf.

RETURN TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VENDOBONA		4,351	30th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages.
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.
S.S. "DUMBA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 11th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.
S.S. "KATORIA," 1,127 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.
S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th April, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th April, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
A STEAMER on or about 10th April.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th April, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st 1903, the Anchor Line made an allround reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 990.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	19th Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shacklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information to Travellers, and Post Free.

BEER ! BEER !! BEER !!!

THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER AND THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS,

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
21 BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

EASTER 1904.

EASTER EGGS !
EASTER EGGS !
EASTER EGGS !

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED BY

MONGINI BROTHERS,

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS,
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TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. RUNDESRATH	2286	Ahrens	9th April 1904.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertson	21st April 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Medows Street, Bombay, 15th March, 1904.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS.

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS.

THE POPULAR RESORT.
GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A là Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON, CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

MR. ALEC MARSH
FINAL GRAND EVENING CONCERT
WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL.

PROGRAMME.

Song ....." The King's Minstrel "..... Pinsuti
Mr. ALEC MARSH, accompanied by Mr. CLEMENT ROBINSON.

2 Song ....." I Send you Roses" ..... Dora Robinson
Mrs. BOLLAM, accompanied by Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

3 Piano Solo ..." Prelude" ..... S. Rachmaninoff
Mr. CLEMENT ROBINSON.

4 Songs ..... {(a) Aubade a la Fiancee..... Frank Lambert (b) La Saltimbanque..... Louis Ganne
Mrs. BRANSON accompanied by Mr. CLEMENT ROBINSON.

5 Song....." The Toreador Song" from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
(BY SPECIAL REQUEST.)
Mr. ALEC MARSH, accompanied by Mr. J. Da COSTA.

6 Song ....." Orpheus with his Lute" ... Sullivan
Mrs. HARRY DEVILLE accompanied by Mr. E. FAULKNER.

7 Song ....." Good Bye !" ..... Tosti
Mr. FAWCETT accompanied by Mr. J. Da COSTA.

8 Aria ....." Lascia Ch'io Pianga" ..... Handel
Mrs. BOLLAM accompanied by Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER

9 Recitation....." Selected .....
Mr. E. ESDAILE.

10 Duets ... {(a) "Oh that we two were Maying"..... A. M. Smith (b) "No Sir" ..... arranged by Alec Marsh
Mrs. BOLLAM and Mr. ALEC MARSH, accompanied by MAJOR COLLIS BARRY.

Song ....." The Owl"..... Stephen Adams
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
Mr. ALEC MARSH accompanied by Mr. J. Da COSTA.

BECHSTEIN GRAND PIANO.

Plan of Hall and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co.
ADMISSION :—Rs. 2, 3 and Rs. 4.

ENTERTAINMENT

TO BE FOLLOWED BY

A DANCE

In the FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL,
near Money School,
ON 8TH APRIL.

PERSONAL MAGNETISM,
HYPNOTISM,
MESMERISM,
BY T. E. ROGERS.
A MOST LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

Doors open at 8, to commence at 9 P. M.
Tickets for Entertainment only Rs. 2 and Rs. 1.
Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Children half price.
Tickets for the Dance, Rs. 2 extra, for one Gent and two Ladies.
Tickets can be had at S. GOLDMAN'S, Hair Dresser, No. 71 Esplanade Road; and Taj Mahal Hair Dressing Salon.
Also at the Hall.
BAR and REFRESHMENTS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 4th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for Damages, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 16th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

No. 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per HANSA Line s. s. "NEIDENFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 5th April, 1904.

THE DECCAN PRESSING AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per Share, free of income tax for the year ending 31st December, 1903, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, 53 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 11th April, 1904, to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shares this day.

A. SABAPATHY MOODLIAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 30th March, 1904.

NOTICE.

THE Ordnance Officer, in charge of the Arsenal at Quetta is prepared to receive Sealed Tenders for the PURCHASE of about sixteen (16) Tons of '303 FIRED BULLETS, which may accumulate in this Arsenal, up to the 28th February, 1905. Tenders should be submitted, in duplicate, by mid-day, on the 26th APRIL, 1904. The Fired Bullets will be packed in boxes, and delivered at this Arsenal to the accepted Tenderer. A guarantee to the effect that the projectiles delivered to the accepted Tenderers will be broken up or melted, should accompany the Tenders.

Tenders will be received only on printed forms (I. O. Form 192), which can be obtained from this Arsenal Office at four annas per set.

N. S. OGILVIE, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge, Quetta Arsenal.

Arsenal Office, Quetta, 31st March, 1904.

POSTAL NOTICE.

STAMP-BOOKLETS.

TO MEET the convenience of the Public, small books, containing Half-anna and One-anna Postage Stamps, interleaved with Oiled Paper so as to preserve the Stamps in good condition during all seasons of the year, are now AVAILABLE FOR SALE at all Head Post Offices and Town Sub-Offices, and also at other important places where a demand for them is expected.

The Half-anna Booklets each contain four pages of six Stamps each or 24 Stamps in all; and the One-anna Booklets each contain two pages of six Stamps each, or 12 Stamps in all. The price of the Booklets is 12½ annas each, and they may be obtained at that price either singly or in packets of eight booklets.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Offices of India.

Calcutta, the 1st April, 1904.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share, for the year ended the 31st December, 1903, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 5th April, 1904, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 10 A.M. to 2 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 30th March, 1904, on production of Share Certificates.

FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
M. REID,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, gid liness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 10 minutes a day of exercise. Send an Anna Stamp for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
33, Broadway, MADRAS.

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOON OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free. State age.
HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

Crest correctly Engraved.....	from Rs.	6 0
Crest and Motto.....	„	8 0
Crest and Monogram	„	10 0
Monograms only	„	5 0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	„	2 8
Address Two Lines, any style	„	4 8

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions.....	Rs.	2 0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards :—Printed and plate engraved.....	Rs.	3 0
100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards :—Printed and plate engraved.....	Rs.	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards.....	Rs.	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards.....	Rs.	2 0

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "CHINA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 3 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 67 OF 1904.

GANGABAI, widow of GORDHANDAS SOONDERDAS, of Bombay Halai Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwadi outside the Gate Fort of Bombay..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. BHAGWANDAS VALJI, of Bombay Halai Bhatia Hindu Merchant, residing at Vithalwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay.
2. The aforesaid GANGABAI.
3. JAMSETJI KAVASJI PATELL, of Bombay Shenshai Parsi, Attorney of this Honourable Court, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort.
4. LALJI NARRONJI, of Bombay Halai Bhatia Hindu Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort.
5. CHATURBHUJ MORARJI, of Bombay Cutchi Bhatia Hindu Merchant, residing at Tardeo, outside the Fort.
6. NARRONDAS TAKORSEY MULJI, of Bombay Halai Bhatia Hindu Merchant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, and
7. The Honourable the Advocate General of Bombay European Inhabitant, residing at Tata Buildings, within the Fort..... Defendants

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order made by Higa Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the above Suit bearing date the 26th day of February, 1904, the Undersigned were appointed Receivers of the firm of Mooljee Jaitha and Company including their business as Agents of different Joint Stock Companies, with power to such Receivers to carry on and continue the said business both in Bombay and all its branches up-country. And by the said order the said Receivers were authorized to draw cheques on any of the Banks with which the said firm had accounts and to recover the outstandings of the said firm and for that purpose to file suits. And by the said order it was further inter alia ordered that the said Receivers should arrange among themselves as to the details of the business of the said firm and also as to by whom the ordinary correspondence of the said firm should be signed.

Notice is hereby also given that in pursuance of the directions contained in the abovementioned order and of arrangements made among the undersigned Receivers all cheques to be drawn on behalf of the saidfirm from and after the 5th April 1904 must be signed by all the undersigned three Receivers and all correspondence and other documents and papers on behalf of the said firm will until further notice be signed by the undersigned Bhagwandas Valji and Lalji Narranji, two of the said Receivers for and on behalf of the said firm.—Dated, Bombay, this 4th day of April, 1904

ચતરભુજ મુરારજી,
i. e. CHUTURBHUJ MOORARJI,
ભગવાનદાશ વાલજી,
i. e., BHUGWANDAS VALJI,
લાલજી નારાણજી,
i. e., LALJI NARRANJI, Receivers.

LITTLE AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Receivers.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 5th April, 1904, at 2 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

Bombay, 15th March, 1904.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE WEST SIDE OF PORTUGUSE CHURCH ROAD AT MAHIM.

By order of Hormusjee Sorabjee Mehta and Meherbai, wife of the said Hormusjee Sorabjee, the Mortgagee, under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of December, 1901, pursuant to the power of sale vested in them by the said Indenture the following immoveable property belonging to Anna Dominzo Miranda and Dominzo Francis Miranda, the mortgagors under the said indenture, will be sold by public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of April, 1904, at 4-3 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure, containing by admeasurement nine thousand six undered and five square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 290,214, new No. 3162, 3261, old survey No, 847, new survey No. 1470 together with the tenements and buildings thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward Nos. 4326, 4327 4328, 4729 and 4330, Street Nos. 686, 687, 688, 689 and 690, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Portugese Church Road at Mahim, Bombay, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Anna Abrio and Domingos Valles, and on or towards the south by a public tank and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Mansukhlal, Jamasji, and Hiralal, Solicitors of the vendors or to the undersigned

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay, 5th April, 1904.

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They are self adjusting
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No slipping off the Nose.
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3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post		3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.		5	10

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	35 0	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 5	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	66 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	66 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 6	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 8	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 6	46 4	42
43	40 [illegible]	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 [illegible]	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by Ten Annual Payments of Rs. 76-13-0 each, the last of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as the ordinary Premium at the age of 40.

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Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. MASMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.
A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Nuwera Elya,	Mombasa
Steamer Patna.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	„	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.....	„	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moultan (Cir.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS (for home remittance) 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years	5½ per cent. per annum.
2 to 12 Months	5 „ „
6 Months	4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„	16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2¼ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	... 4½ „
„ 6 Months	... 4 „
„ 3 „	... 3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debentur Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 2,

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£36 7-16	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£96 3-4	=	do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103	=	do
5 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 7-16	=	do
EXCHANGE—Spot in London	25 7-16	=	— 1-16
2 months hence	25 1-8	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York		=	
EXCHANGES—Paris cheques	25'13	=	— 1-2
Berlin „	20'46	=	+ 1-4
New York Demand		=	
DISCOUNTS—Bank of England	4	per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-4	per cent	= — 1-4
6 „ „ „ „	3	per cent	= unchanged
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	per cent	= — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	per cent	= unchanged
INTEREST— Day to day loans	2 3-4		= — 1
7 day market loans	2 7-8		= — 1

Extra Council Bills allotments, Bills on Madras Rs. 1,60,000 at 1s. 1 3-32d.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAL NOTICES (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

REDFERN—March 28, at the Victoria Hospital Bangaloro the Rev Ernest W Redfern, Wesleyan Missionary o Hassan, Mysore Province, aged 35 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 2-10m., 2-53a. Low water, 8-8m., 8-43a.
Second Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a. m.
Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Elphinstone Circle, 2 p. m.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Forbes Street, 3 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, performance of "Zaza," 9-30 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 to-day.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB—By kind permission of Capt. C. Burrard and the Officers, the Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m., to-day:—

March ..... King Cotton ..... Sousa
Overture .... Fra Diavolo ..... Auber
Selection ... The Bells of New York ... Kerker
Mazurka ... La Mascara ..... Quinn
Selection ..... San Toy ..... Hines Jones
Valse ..... Andalusia Dreams of Love .... Friedemann

KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of March the number of Khoja patients were treated in this Dispensary was 1634. Among them the number of new admissions was 324, namely 110 men; 100 women; 114 children. The average daily attendance was 53.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mail for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane Mozambique Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Lindula will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MR. JIVANJI MODI'S LECTURE.—The sixth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5 45 p.m. to-day by Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A. The topic selected for the evening is "The country of Mekran as described by Greek authors and Firausi." All are cordially invited to attend.

FALL FROM A VERANDAH.—Mahadeo Baboo, a Hindu, aged twenty-five residing in a room on the second floor of a house in Mustan Cross Lane while under the influence of liquor on Sunday evening fell over the railing of the verandah of his room into the street below from a height of about twenty-five feet. He received serious internal injuries which necessitated his removal to the J J Hospital.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal on her late visit to this city found time to visit the Alexandra Institution and was much pleased with what she saw. She has sent through her Private Secretary a sum of Rs. 500 to the Lady Superintendent as a donation to the funds of the Institution. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, has made a donation of Rs. 60 to the funds of the Institution to commemorate the event of His Highness Maharaja Sajirao, Gaekwar of Baroda presiding and distributing the prizes at the last annual Exhibition.

PICK-POCKET SMARTLY CAPTURED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas Sub Inspector Browning charged Govind Laxman, a Hindu, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 1-10, the property of one Nusserwanji Rustomjee. The evidence showed that on Saturday complainant was in a crowd in the fish market at Null Bazaar when the accused removed the purse from his coat-pocket. He was running away but was seized by an ex-policeman who was watching his movements. He was sentenced to fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

MISAPPROPRIATING BORROWED JEWELLRY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Kurson las Chhabildas, Inspector Sullivan charged Abdul Gafloor alias Jugal Kishore, a Mahomedan, with criminal misappropriation in respect of a watch and gold rings of the collective value of Rs. 110, the property of one Sheik Abdoola Fakir Saheb. The evidence showed that the articles in question were given to the accused by complainant for temporary use, but the accused pledged the rings with a Marwari. The Magistrate sentenced the man to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Before Mr P H Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Inspector Hemsworth charged Tookaram Dhondoo a Hindu with stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 135 the property of one Seeta, a Hindu woman. The evidence showed that the woman found the ornaments missing from her box on Friday last and reported the theft to the police. Subsequently she ascertained that accused had given some ornaments to a neighbour for safe custody. She identified the ornaments as her own and informed the police who arrested the accused. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SIX MONTHS AFTER.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Rama Narayen, a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Barsley with housebreaking and theft of four hundred yards of long cloth valued at Rs. 125, the property of the Government Medical Stores. It appeared that in September last the accused along with four others broke into the Stores at Byculla and stole the cloth. They were then taking it away in a rickla, when the carriage was stopped by a policeman. The accused who was in the rickla with the others, jumped down and ran away. The other accused were arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The accused who evaded the vigilance of the police for six months, was arrested by the police on Friday and was identified by the rickla driver. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A THIEVING WOMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr P. H. Dastur, Inspector Priestly charged Nagoo, a Koli woman with stealing copper pots, boxes and sundry articles of the collective value of Rs. 12, belonging to two Hindus residing in huts at Dadar. The evidence showed that the accused stole the articles from the huts of one Champhal, a woman, and Maules Manji, a Marwari during their absence on Thursday last and was carrying them in a basket when her suspicious movements attracted the attention of a townsman in whose house she had committed a theft about a year ago and for which she had been sent to jail. On being stopped, the woman threw down the articles and jumped into a well close by. The townsman followed her and with the assistance of a man rescued her from drowning. She was then given in police custody. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. She was sentenced to an aggregate term of twenty-one months' rigorous imprisonment. She was next charged with attempting to commit suicide and was sentenced to a day's nominal imprisonment.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION AT MURZBANABAD.—A large number of Parsee ladies and gentleman from Bombay and other stations met on Sunday evening last at 'Bagobahar,' the bungalow of Khan Bahadur M C Murzban C I E at Irla (Andheri) to celebrate the sixth anniversary of "Murzbanabad." Six years ago, in the presence of Mr. R P Barrow, Collector of Thana, and with the sanction of Government, the town was named after Mr Murzban at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the place and the anniversary of the day has been celebrated for five successive years with much "eclat" and ceremony. The sixth anniversary fell on Sunday, when the bungalow and its surroundings presented a holiday appearance. Banners and flags spanned the public road, and festoons of flowers and evergreens added to the attractions of the scene, Kitson's lights and hundreds of fancy lamps made an effective illumination in the public road and in the extensive garden grounds. Shams-ul-Ulama Jivanji Jamsedji Mody, the secretary of the Parsee Punchayet trust funds, delivered an appropriate address on the duty imposed upon Zoroastrians of performing the "Jusson" ceremonies once a year in remembrance of important events and occurences. The ceremony of that day, he said, was performed in remembrance of the day when the town was named 'Murzbanabad' by the Collector of Thana in recognition of the many valuable services rendered to it by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban during a long course of years. At the banquet which followed, the toast of Mr. Murzban's health was heartily drunk.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and reduces as healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and Chemist for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presides at the second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences this morning. There are in all nine cases committed for trial implicating ten prisoners, six of whom are Hindus, and four Mahomedans. Three of the cases have been committed by Mr. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, one by Mr. Kursandas Chubildas, third Presidency Magistrate, three by Mr. Dracup, fourth Presidency Magistrate, and one by the City Coroner, while in one case the accused has been hailed to bail by order of the High Court. There are three cases of murder, one of attempting to destroy postal letters, one of dishonestly secreting and destroying postal cards, one of criminal breach of trust, one of house trespass one of voluntarily assisting in concealing or disposing of stolen property and one of theft. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Shivram Govind committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur for voluntarily assisting in concealing or disposing of stolen property.
2. Sheikh Mamon Sheikh Abdula and Ibbrahim Mahamed committed by Mr J W S Dracup for theft and abstment and dishonestly retaining stolen property.
3. Bhikhu Vishram committed by the same Magistrate for house trespass in order to commit theft.
4. Balkrishman Chintaram Chhatre held to bail by order of the High Court for criminal breach of trust as a servant.
5. Piraji Sheikha, committed by Mr. P H Dastur for murder.
6. Sheikh Ahmed Vali, committed by Mr Karsondas Chhabildas for murder.
7. Sakaram Vithu, committed by Mr P H Dastur, for attempting to destroy and partly having destroyed by fire certain letters, he being an official of the Post Office.
8. Hari Gunaji committed by Mr J W S. Dracup for dishonestly secreting and destroying postal cards etc.,
9. Gulabkhan Nawabkhan, committed by Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for murder.

THE LAUNCHING OF FASHIONS.

A DRESSMAKER'S NOVEL SUGGESTION.

The early spring is the time when the decrees of Fashion issue forth from its headquarters somewhere in the region dominated by the Colonne Vendome, writes a Paris, Correspondent. I am purposely vague in my description, for no mortal eye has yet seen the exact spot where Fashion is created. It is as mysterious as the resting-place of the Iron Mask or Moses or Louis XVII. You cannot point to such and such a dressmaking establishment and say, at a certain hour in the afternoon of a certain day the Mode for 1904 was born there, because it would not be true. Fashion is not born but made to reverse the familiar Latin tag. It is made by the clever brains and clever fingers of "couturiers" and couturieres" the real sovereigns whose ukase no self-respecting lady dare set at naught. The only people who dare, as it were, to be the Danials of fashion in Pasis are the Polaires, who have a special style of their own, and whose eccentricity is no doubt, not unconnected with a desire to be remarked.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE "GRISETTE."

Various influences affect the turn of the mode. For instance, I shall not be wrong when I say that the coming performance of "La Montansier" will seriously tinge the fashions for this present year of grace. Rejane will, of course, appear in a Directory gown of irreproachable confection, and you may be certain that she will be the vogue in dress this year. Last year, when the Gavarni ball took place at the Moulin Rouge the fashions were much influenced by the tricks and turns of a "grisette's" costume of those early days. You will observe that I do not speak as an expert, but merely wish to insist that the events of the year give direction to the apparently capricious orderings of the Rue de la Paix. Fashion thus becomes a kind of "revue," in which the "topics" of the year find their expression.

AND OF THE THEATRE.

It is recognised that the theatres play a large part in determining what shall be considered good or bad style in feminine apparel. When there is no war on and no Minister to gibbet, the newspapers embroider their chronicles of the green-room with little accounts of the fantasies of this or that actress on the subject of dress. Many of the theatres provide at least their "leading ladies" with costumes, which are supplied at contract figures by one of the noted houses. A "King of the Mode" makes a suggestion in a newspaper that this spells a an important play should be divided between different houses. Thus, while the heroine would be dressed by the well known firm of X, the heroine's most deadly rival, in the affections of the young man in whom we are supposed to be interested, would have her raiment furnished by the incomparable couturieres Yani Co. This fact, no doubt, would speedily be known to the audience, upon whom it could hardly fail to have a distracting influence. Instead of being affected by the sorrows of the lady with the wasted affections, we can imagine the feminine occupants of the stalls hotly disputing as to whether X had been surpassed or whether Y had, as it were, to yield the toga to the arms (the scissors and needle) of his rival. We cannot conscientiously give our support to such a proposal. The theatre would become not only the drill-yard of the emotions, but the "trying-on" room of the fashions. No, it would never do!

TOO MUCH FOR ONE MAN.

There is no art of which it is more difficult to obtain a complete mastery than the healing art, human ailments being so many and complicated. But that which taxes the physician's skill most is what is called diagnosis, the finding out exactly what it is that troubles the patient. In many cases this is a more difficult task than the proper treatment. Nothing is more common than for people to be ill, yet quite unable to say what is the matter with them. When the patient notes his own symptoms, and can state them intelligently his case is greatly simplified, though even that will not always ensure correct treatment. The people who have died from being treated for one disease while suffering from another are legion; to take one celebrated instance only, such was the fate of Italy's greatest painter, Raphael.

"And how did you get on with the doctor, Patrick?" a man once asked his friend.

"Faith, Michael" was the reply, "I just gave him three-and-sixpence, and told him in English what was the matter with me. Then the doctor told me the same thing in Latin; and that was the end of the business."

Such a result as this is not uncommon, but it is unsatisfactory. Whoever seeks the aid of medicine does so in the hope of finding a cure, and though many are grievously disappointed in their quest, they can have no other object.

The fact is, the field of study is too vast for any man, however great his ability, to master the cause and cure of all human ailments, as physicians are supposed to do. Hence arises specialisation, so that one doctor is said to be an authority on the eye, another on the ear, and so on. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup will not cure every ill; it will not make the blind to see nor the deaf to hear; but it cures, absolutely cures, indigestion, and the long list of complaints that accompany, or arise out of, that widespread malady. Here are a few details of an interesting case, that of Mr. Charles Zoti, of Buffalow Cafe, Oxford Street, East London. Writing on 4th of December, 1903, to Messrs. A. J. White (Colonial) Ltd., corner of Princes and Diesel Streets, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, proprietors in South Africa of Mother Seigal's Curative Syrup, Mr. Zoti says: "When in England two years ago I suffered great agony from acute indigestion. I tried a large number of medicines supposed to be cures for this complaint, but received not the least benefit from any of them. Certainly, it was not from any want of perseverance on my part that they failed. I was despairing of relief when one day a friend recommended me to take a course of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, which he asserted had an unequalled record for the cure of cases such as mine. I accepted his advice (though without any great expectations of good from it) and was most agreeably surprised to discover a marked improvement in my condition result from the very first bottle. Thus encouraged to persevere with its use, I did not neglect to continue to take it when I came to this country. Now my digestion is as good as anybody's could be—thanks to Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, a medicine that I never fail to recommend whenever opportunity offers, for it gives me genuine pleasure to do so. I am deeply grateful for the very real benefit I have derived from that extraordinary remedy."

Mr. Zoti's experience is shared by many thousands of men and women in every part of the world. With testimony such as Mr Zoti volunteers, volumes might be filled; but it is needless. There is nothing people remember more vividly, or with keener appreciation than what has rescued them from physical pain and mental depression, two inseparable evils combined in indigestion.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 2.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr B P Standen C I E, of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties under the Foreign Dept.

The services of Mr C G H Allen of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 4th March.

Mr F W Latimer C I E Assistant Private Secretary to H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st April.

Lieut-Col R H Charles M D F R C S. I M S. (Bengal) Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy in the Medical College Calcutta and "ex officio" Surgeon to the College Hospital is granted special leave on urgent private affairs out of India for six months with effect from the 7th April.

Major D M Muir M D, I M S, (Bengal) Officiating Civil Surgeon Monghir is appointed to officiate as Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy in the Medical College Calcutta and "ex officio" Surgeon to the College Hospital during the absence on special leave of Lieutenant-Colonel R H Charles M D, F R C S, I M S (Bengal), or until further orders.

Mr W R H Merk, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service is appointed Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

The services of Lieut A W Greig I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment in the Jail Department.

The services of Lieut J L Clements I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment in the Jail Department.

The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Henry Prinsep Kt, of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal with effect from the 30th March 1904 or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge, of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep Kt is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 30th March or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

Mr F E Pargiter I C S, took his seat as an officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 14th March.

The Hon'ble Justice Sir Henry Prinsep Kt, having tendered the resignation of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal the Governor General in Council is pleased under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act 1861 (24 and 25 Vict, Cap 104), section 7 to appoint the Honourable Mr F E Pargiter I C S, to officiate as a Judge of the said Court until His Majesty's pleasure is known.

Under the provisions of the Indian High Court Act 1861 (24 and 25 Vict Cap 104) the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A E Staley I C S to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in place of the Honourable Mr Justice Pargiter.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr Alexander Pedler C I E to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in succession to the Honourable Sir Thomas Raleigh K C S I, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Hon'ble Coventry is appointed to be Director of the Agricultural Research Institute and Principal of the Agricultural College at Pusa with effect from the 1st April 1904.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 (b) of the Indian Museum Act IV of 1887 the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers to be Trustees of the Indian Museum:—

(1) Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Bacon Longe R E Surveyor General of India vice Colonel St G C Gore R E, C S I, resigned.

(2) Mr Gilbert Thomas Walker M A, Meteorologist Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories vice Sir John Eliot M A, F R S, K C S I, retired.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointed to the said Order.

To be Knight Commander the Honourable Mr Thomas Raleigh C S I an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order.

To be a Knight Commander the Honourable Sir Henry Thoby Prinsep Kt Indian Kt Indian Civil Service a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Services of Lieut Col P H Bowen Indian Medical Service Madras Senior Surgeon and ex officio Sanitary Commissioner with the Govt of Mysore are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from 28th March.

The following promotions of officers of the Account Dept during the month of February are notified:—

With effect from the 11th of February in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr A B Wade Mr H C Ray to officiate in class II Mr J C Mitra to officiate in class III and Mr N Vijayaraghavan to officiate in class IV of the Enroled List.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major F T Kenny 32nd Lancers Assist Secretary to be and Deputy Secretary vice Major F G Cardew who has vacated Date 1st April.

Captain and Brevet Major F J Moberly D S O 25th Punjabis officiating Assist Secretary is confirmed in that appointment vice Major Kenny Dated 1st April.

The undermentioned Officers are confirmed in their appointments with effect from the 27th July:—

Lieut H C Sezzerpanski 33 d Punjabs Assist Military Accountant 1st class on probation.

Lieutenant-Colonel R R Garrett, Superintendent Army Clothing Bengal is granted combined leave out of India on private affairs from she 12th April 1904 to 15th November 1904 under India Army Order 61 of 1901—the first 90 days being privilege leave and the remaining period furlough under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Supply and Transport Corps—Sub Conductor T Rogers to be Conductor: Sergeant F G Bingham to be Sub Conductor; Sergeants (supernumerary sub Conductors) H T Acott and A E Douglas to be absorbed in the grade of sub Conductor: Sergeant E H B Nagle to be Sub Conductor to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1903.

Lieut Col Leslie Trevor Bishop India Army is employed supernumerary list has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service subject to His Majesty's approval with effect from the second March.

Major C S Williams Indian Army 7th Gurkha Rifles been transferred to the temporary half pay list by the Secretary of State for India subject to his Majesty's approval with effect from 22nd April.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander G J Baugh Royal Indian Marine is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director Royal Indian Marine vice Captain F H Elderton D S O Royal Indian Marine on leave with effect from the 2nd April.

The undermentioned officers is permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 30th April Engineer T H Avery Royal Indian Marine.

Mr G B Goyder Examiner of Accounts whose services has been replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department in Foreign Department Notification No 1620 I B dated the 24th March is granted under Articles 260 and 317 of the Civil Service Regulations privilege leave for two months and 2 days in combination with leave on private affair for 3 months and 28 days with effect from 28th March or subsequent date.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Burma Railways Company at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,12,85,981 of a line of railway on the metre-gauge from Pegu to Monmein a distance of 121·27 miles.

The line has been placed under the control of the Government of Burma.

Mr F W Ecke officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts Bombay is granted under Articles 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Reg

THE WAR
if it
EXTENDS

will necessitate our supplying to Regiments and Corps very large quantities of Woollen Clothing and Worsted Materials such as

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All of which we manufacture and can therefore sell at the very lowest prices consistent with quality. Our Factory and Trade is in India and we could not, even if we wished to do so, afford to supply

SHODDY

to our Clients in the way that Agents who are 6,000 miles off sometimes do. If need arises we shall be overwhelmed with Orders for Regimental Necessaries and we, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to

COMMANDING OFFICERS

that it is wise to be in time and order goods early.

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CONTRACTORS.
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"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
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"Specific," means certain, infallible; and Dr. MAGINN'S "American Specific G." is the only certain safe and speedy cure for all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, or Urinary Irritation in any stage of the disease. It prevents stricture and all other bad consequences. This remedy is compounded personally by the distinguished Specialist J. A. MAGINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A., who has had many years experience in thousands of cases immediate relief and permanent cure. Dr. MAGINN'S written guarantee in every package. Beware of fraudulent imitations. See Dr. MAGINN'S signature on every package. Price Rs. 3 sent in stamped wrapper by Registered Post to any address on receipt of price. Circulars and Testimonials free for stamp. Address: J. A. MAGINN, M.D., [illegible]
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does not cost more than Pianos by unknown makers. S. ROSE & Co., hold the best selection of Pianos in India.

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METAL WORKS,
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by this present take liberty to bring again their
GERMAN SILVER
SHEET & WIRE
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IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.
The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for
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as substitutes are being offered.
At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special
TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"
as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or names, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.
TRADE MARK BEST GERMAN SILVER BERNDORF MADE IN AUSTRIA
Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1904.

THE BRITISH SILK INDUSTRY.

MR. FRANK WARNER, in a current magazine, endeavours to attract attention to the British silk industry in the hope of, to some extent, reviving it. The industry was at its zenith between 1850 and 1860 and its prosperity was brought about by the prohibition of the importation of foreign silk goods. But the prevention of competition led to indifference on the part of the home producer to the requirements of the trade and to considerable smuggling of French goods in consequence of their thin superior quality. When the duties were reduced the industry began to decline and from the time they were removed altogether the home industry has almost disappeared. During the Franco-Prussian War there was a wholesome demand for silks of British manufacture. But the impetus was only of short duration, for with the close of the war the industry again relapsed. Nowhere, says Mr. Warner, has the ruin been more complete than in Spitalfields, which now exists, as far as its connection with the silk trade is concerned, in little more than name. A few hand-loom weavers are still employed, but it is not believed that they exceed from three to four hundred in number, whereas in better times they were counted at something like fifty thousand. Macclesfield is shown to be no longer enjoying its former great prosperity, and although still the most important silk-producing centre in England, its trade has fallen off fifty per cent; hand-loom weavers, in particular suffering severely from lack of employment. Coventry has declined to an even greater extent. From twelve thousand hands the number has dwindled down to two thousand and a table, given by Mr. Warner, shows that whereas in 1851, 130,723 persons were employed in connection with the silk industry in England, the total had fallen in 1901 to 39,035. The total falling off is shown to be about seventy per cent. The figures relating to dealings in raw silk are equally unsatisfactory. Forty-five years ago the average importation into England was 8,459,038 lbs. per annum. It is now 1,223,539lbs. Much of this decrease is shown to be attributable to the falling off in the consumption of raw and thrown silk in manufactures, partly owing to the decline of the industry and partly to the largely-increasing use of spun and tussah yarns in place of net silk. But the main cause is to be found in the fact that England long ago ceased to be the great silk market of the world. The opening of the Suez Canal carried the product to Marseilles and other Mediterranean ports, causing Lyons and Milan to supersede London as the great distributing centre of the world's silk crop.

In discussing the causes of the decline, Mr. Warner tells us that it is mainly due to the removal of the fifteen per cent. duty on foreign goods, which has resulted in the flooding of the home market with the productions of other countries, in all of which, with the exception of America, with which England has not yet been brought into competition, labour is much cheaper. Then the rapidity and extent of the decline was accelerated by the disorganised condition of the home industry, which was ill fitted to meet the tide of unrestricted foreign competition. In Spitalfields, the weavers, jacquard machinists, loom-builders, card-cutters and other mechanics, possessing a knowledge which had been for generation handed down from father to son, and also acquired by the old system of apprenticeship, were both competent and skilful, but the manufacturers whose duty it was to lead, were, for the most part, technically insufficient, and displayed but little knowledge and taste in design and colour, either natural or acquired. Similar conditions prevailed in other silk centres and Mr. Warner shows that though we had a few art classes, we had no technical schools, no trade organisation, nothing in fact that was required to enable the industry to keep possession of the trade. The decline of the trade was inevitable. In considering the possibility of reviving the trade it has to be, remembered that the unrestricted importation of foreign goods, made by cheap labour, is the most serious obstacle to overcome. Against low-priced labour the British producer has to regulate his prices so as to secure a sale for his goods, but he is powerless to contend against the paralysing effect of dumping. And in reply to the contention that this dumping of foreign goods has its advantages, he asserts that although this may be possible from a point of view by national welfare any advantage accruing to the purchaser of foreign job stocks is greatly outweighed by the injury done to the silkworkers in England.

Many suggestions are made by Mr. Warner with a view to resuscitating the industry. We have in England, he maintains, the skill, the means, and the market; the only thing required being the power to prevent our being undersold. And this can only be done by protective duties. It will be seen that Mr. Warner is a disciple of Mr. Chamberlain and he certainly furnishes, in his treatise on the silk industry, an admirable illustration of what Mr. Chamberlain seeks to prevent in other branches of trade. Raw silk, he would admit free, but would have an "ad valorem" duty of five per cent on imports of thrown silk, spun, schappe and tussah yarns, another five per cent, if imported dyed; twenty per cent on woven fabrics, with an additional five per cent, if made up into gowns, costumes and other furnished articles ready for wear. Of course, England would want technical schools, though it appears that English manufacturers are very well abreast of the times. A Silk Association was formed sometime ago by persons convinced of the superiority of English silk fabrics, and by its efforts the rapid decline of the industry was somewhat checked. All the same Mr. Warner does not find it possible to speak hopefully as to the future of the silk industry. But he would leave no stone unturned in the effort to revive it. He considers it most essential, for economical reasons that the locality should be taken into account, even at the risk of offending with sentimental prejudices. Spitalfields he considers to be now altogether undesirable and utterly impossible for silk weaving. When the industry first settled there, the weavers' houses were built on what was at that time open fields; rents were low, the light was unimpaired and the atmosphere free from smoke and grime. In those days of slow and costly transit, it was also essential that the weavers should be near the centre of distribution, so as to effect a saving in time and expense. Macclesfield is best of all in this respect and the old Cheshire town will doubtless remain the great centre. But that point can be settled when the demand for English manufactured silks, has become so great and so well sustained as to necessitate the employment of larger capital than is at present the case.

A NEW PROFESSION

AMERICA, the home of the "hustler" and of the elaborately developed business instinct has just produced a new order of 'expert." More than any other of God's creatures, the Yankee possesses a belief in his own ability to direct the concerns of the rest of humanity. This excessive conceit of himself has produced the "Business Doctor," an individual who is ready for a sufficient price to tell anybody how his business should be run. There are a good many people in the world who are quite prepared to do this service for nothing at all, but the results of the "Business Doctor's" practice seem to show that his advice is worth paying for. He is a product of the frank way in which business affairs are discussed in America as opposed to the secretive British method. We are told that this new class of expert does for a counting house very much what a cycle repairer will do for a cycle. He points out weak spots, where waste is occurring and where false economy is being exercised. Going about from counting house to counting house he picks up tips and wrinkles which he hands on to firms which have not previously adopted them and thus he becomes an expert with a wide experience of the most effective methods of business management. An important feature of his work is the advice he gives to business houses on the art of advertising. One man in New York charges a hundred dollars a day for "business counsel" which includes the suggestion of new business policy and drafting advertisements. His yearly earnings from this work are stated to be from 15,000 to 20,000 dollars. His success in America induced him recently to visit England and the result is that many English commercial men recognise that the business doctor is of some service. While each business doctor has his own methods, we are told that in the main, they occupy themselves with securing consistent business policy, stopping leakages and unremunerative expenditure and developing advertising. They insist on a a well calculated system, which is not the same as unbending routine, and they sternly repress unproductive service. They will recommend that old servants be pensioned off and old ways freely discarded. Old fashioned book-keeping with its pedantic double entry system gives way to innumerable American office contrivances. Index and cross-index, the card system, typewriters and letter files, roll top desks, telephones, elevators and endless other mechanical contrivances are called into requisition where they did not previously exist. Bankruptcy they declare, is the penalty for the absence of these things. In advertising, the Business Doctor especially proves his value. Most firms have little conception of what may be done by an attractively drafted advertisement and have even less idea of how to draft and display it. The Business Doctor does for them in this matter what they cannot do for themselves. In England many large advertisers have gone so far as to employ advertisement writers and there are attached to general and trade journals experts who are prepared to advise on a matter which has become a fine art. In advertising it is now the case as in all other important matters that the most successful business man is he who calls in the aid of the expert whose advice is readily at his service.

A MOUNTED INFANTRY COMPANY.

MESSRS GALE and POLDEN have just issued a text book dealing with the tactical work of the mounted infantry man in the field which is another indication of the many valuable lessons which the Boer war has taught us. The little work is from the pen of Captain Llewellyn Saunderson, of the Rifle Brigade and it is written in such an interesting and practical manner as to ensure its being read with avidity by all the mounted infantry officers into whose hands it may fall. As is the custom with all military writers now-a-days, Capt. Saunderson bases all his arguments upon the events of the Transvaal campaign. He points out at the commencement of his observations what has undoubtedly been the great fallacy which has prevailed among many of those who have had to do with mounted infantry—that an officer should merely be a good rider, capable of managing his horse under all circumstances. Such a man may lead his company as gallantly as any other, but it generally happens that in the field his men develop unsoldierly and slovenly habits in the field. He lays great stress upon the necessity for an officer giving orders quickly and clearly in cases of emergency. His rule is that the commander of a company should gauge the possibilities of every position he is approaching and have an order ready in his own mind for any contingency that may arise. As to riding itself he counsels the learning of equitation upon all and sundry occasions. Wherever a difficult mount is obtainable it should be tried, the horseman should never be satisfied when he is able to manage one mount perfectly, but should make it his aim to become a rough rider in every respect. Capt. Saunderson also gives some sound and practical advice upon the duties of the mounted infantry man in camp. He is strongly of opinion that more attention should be paid to the clothing and feeding of the soldier in active service, and he also holds that even when in the field a soldier should be paid regularly so that he may procure for himself the little luxuries which assist in making his life more bearable. He also has a good deal to say upon the question of initiative in subordinate officers, a matter which directly arises out of South African experience. Then again he considers that the rank and file should be informed regularly as to what is proceeding, what they are expected to do, what other units of the force are engaged upon, and after the battle is over what is the exact result, whether of success or failure. The value of this point we notice has been recognised by officers, now commanding the forces in Bombay; witness the recent manœuvres in Salsette. Valuable hints on advance guards, rear guards and scouting are given, and the little volume concludes with some general advice on peace training. Capt. Saunderson scouts the general idea of pretence which enters so largely into all military manœuvres, and suggests that no men of intelligence could be expected to take a proper interest in such operations. Reading the book carefully we are inclined to come to the conclusion that Capt. Saunderson's mounted infantry, would be organised very much on the lines of President Roosevelt's rough riders; not at all a bad idea we should imagine.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo left Aden at 1 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE American cruiser Isla-de-Cuba, Lieutenant-Commander B. C. Decker, sailed on Sunday for Aden.

MR. LELY, officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has arrived at Pachmarhi.

MR. A. STALEY, C. S., now officiating in the Calcutta High Court, has been selected for the post of Chief Judge of Mysore.

THE A. U. S. N. Company's steamer Aramac struck Breaksea Spit, on the extreme north of Great Sandy Island, north of Brisbane, on Sunday morning, March 13 and was run ashore about 20 miles north-east of Burnett Heads, near Bundaberg. Subsequently she was towed into Hervey Bay, near Maryborough, with the Captain and nine men on board. The passengers and rest of the crew had previously taken to the boats and after a trying time landed on different parts of the Coast. The Lass O'Gowrie went ashore near Cape Tribulation during a hurricane on March 10. The passengers were transferred to the Maranoa.

THE Political Attache to the Government of Transcaspia writes to the "C. and M. Gazette" from Askhabad under date 23rd February as follows:—Your correspondent writing from Calcutta in your issue of the 6th January, gives some particulars about the Baluchi Khans, who have visited Askhabad last summer. The real story as he calls it is pretty correct except, when he tells, on Afzal Khan's authority as it seems, that the Baluch party has received support from our consuls and promises from the Government of Central Asia. As a matter of fact they simply applied for a grant of land and water in Transcaspia to settle there with their families and flocks. This demand was rejected on account of scarcity of cultivable land in the province, and the party returned to Seistan. Before leaving Askhabad they asked for a small assistance and as they were said to be totally deprived of means they have been helped to get back to Meshed.

IT is reported from Cape Town that Lord Milner has telegraphed to Mr. Stead revoking the permit issued to him to visit the Transvaal, "in view of his speech."

THE Austrian Government has decided to spend 250,000 kronen (£10,500) in arming the forts on the frontier bordering Italy and in strengthening the garrisons of the strong places, near the Austro-Italian limits. The official papers in Vienna state that these measures must not be looked upon as directed against Italy.

ACCORDING to the "Weserzeitung," the German Steel Trust is about to open negotiations with the British and American steel companies for the purpose of delimiting the respective fields of interest of all the companies in the world's markets, so as to obviate the existing competition.

A CURIOUS detail is reported in connection with the death in Paris recently of M. Ludovic Trarieux, Senator for the Gironde, who played a large part in securing a revision of the Dreyfus case. M. Trarieux was born a Roman Catholic, and never abjured his faith but by his special desire a Protestant clergyman will officiate at his tomb as an indication of his philosophic doubts or convictions.

THE Committee of the Indian Tea Association who were consulted regarding the proposed territorial changes in Bengal, have submitted the official papers on the subject to the members of the Association, and to the Assam and Burma Valley branches. From the replies it appears that the balance of opinion was to the effect that, so far as the tea industry was concerned, no objection could be offered to the scheme. The Committee, after fairly considering the whole question, agreed with this view.

THE "Novoe Vremya," of March 12 publishes the following telegram from Ashkabad:—False rumours, alleging Japanese victories, are being circulated at Meshed and every attempt is being made to diminish Russian prestige by translating into Persian the telegrams transmitted by Reuter's Agency regarding the war in the Far East and wilfully altering them in the process. In view of this, M. Fedoroff, the editor of the Transcaspian Review, has asked the Governor-General of Turkestan for permission to send accurate telegraphic news in Persian regarding the course of events in the Far East to the Russian consul at Meshed, for distribution gratis among the inhabitants of the town. The Governor-General of Turkestan has consented, and has ordered the telegrams in question to be sent from Ashkabad to Meshed as Government despatches, at the same time affording the Russian consul at Meshed all facilities for distributing these telegrams among the inhabitants of this town.

OF course Sir Henry Cotton "goes for" Lord Curzon's schemes of reform in education in India. He writes to the "Daily News":—It is needless to say that this retrograde measure does not apply to the examinations which are held in England for the Indian Civil Service, but it is a dramatic move in the direction of retarding educational progress in India under the guise of reform, while it lets loose all the elements of favouritism and jobbery which the examination system had done so much to successfully remove. He adds:—"This is the retrograde policy of an official bureaucracy. It has been condemned by every section of Indian opinion, but every manifestation of protest has been disregarded, and it is now being forced on an unwilling people. Of all the reactionary tendencies of Lord Curzon's Government, and they are many, the most disastrous most far-reaching, and most sinister is that which is directed against higher education, which, rightly considered, should be regarded as the greatest triumph of our rule. It has led to great bitterness of feeling in India, and the only consolation that remains to us is to feel, as I do, that though it may temporarily prevail, it must like all other methods of reaction, be as evanescent as it is unsound."

AHMED DJELLALED-DIN
A FALLEN FAVOURITE.

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.)

NEWS came recently from Constantinople that Ahmed Djellaled-din Pasha—for more than ten years the most powerful and honoured of the Sultan's advisers—had been disgraced, and had fled the country in order to escape arrest. In the ordinary course of events the sudden announcement of the downfall of the Turkish Grand Vizier, or for that matter the dismissal of the entire Cabinet, at the Porte would nowhere excite much surprise and would evoke little if any comment outside the teeming ante-rooms of the "Bab Ali," where hosts of hungry office-seekers hold commune always with the Cafedji and him who guards the goloshes, both knowledgable men. For save to these humble folk and perhaps to the holders themselves of precarious offices (who have at least the negative satisfaction of estimating the amount of pay due to them) the composition of a Turkish Ministry is of practically no importance. The machinery of the State works in the same way, whether Kiamil or Hassan be Sadrazam, and the same hand guides the lever.

For a good many years past, however, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," there have been two or three prominent figures in the Sultan's entourage whose positions on the very steps of the throne have been so firmly established as to render them wholly unattackable. One of these was Hassan Pasha (he died but a few months ago), who had held the office of Minister of Marine ever since the Sultan's accession, a Vizierat without precedent in Ottoman history. The unbroken prosperity of his career, during which he amassed immense wealth, was, perhaps, the more strange that his interest in the Navy was chiefly displayed by his sale to private companies of all the machinery of the fleet. There are, however, wheels within wheels in Turkey, as elsewhere, and it is urged to the honour of this First Lord of the Admiralty that he shared the proceeds of the deal with his Imperial master. Again, there is Raghib Pasha, a very able financier, who, of Greek parentage, was rescued in infancy from the massacre of Scio and brought up as a Moslem. This gentleman is the Sultan's confidential adviser, and in some sense partner, in all his speculations, and especially in his Majesty's numerous investments in house property, not merely in the capital, but in the chief towns of the Empire. And then there was Ahmed Djellaled-din Pasha, foremost and prime favourite among all the Sultan's subjects, and who, strangely enough, fully deserved the trust reposed in him as an honourable and upright gentleman.

The news of his downfall, therefore, has come as a shock to all who know him, the greater, perhaps, for that the report adds that he has been denounced by the Secret Police of the Palace, a force which he himself created and organized, and of which, among many offices, he had always been the working chief. A remarkable and singularly fascinating personality, Ahmed Pasha's most salient quality has ever been an absolutely wholehearted devotion to his master, and if at last the enemies who ever dog the footsteps of Royal favourites have succeeded in alienating from him Abdul Hamid's confidence and affection, the circumstance will be received as indicating a further sinister advance in the progress of that besetting "manie de la persecution" which has for years haunted the gloomy potentate of Yildiz. During his long term of honoured service Ahmed Pasha has enjoyed an absolutely unique position in the Yildiz set. Privileges have been his which no other Turkish functionary would have dared to solicit. Of late years, for instance, social communion between Turks and Europeans in the capital has been tacitly, and in some cases openly, prohibited. Yet Ahmed is a prominent member of the "English" club, of which Mr. Adam Block is president, and Mr. Eyres, the Consul-General, and Mr. Ardern Beaman, of the "Standard," are committee men, and to which practically all the English colony belongs in common with the chief members of other European communities. Almost every day, indeed, Fridays excepted, during the many years I have known him, Ahmed Pasha has taken his place at the Bridge table—for Bridge was popular in Constantinople long before we heard of it in this country—and it may be said that he is both a fine player and a good loser. It has often been suggested that this licensed association with Europeans was not wholly foreign to his functions as chief of the Secret Police.

As to this, however, it may be said that all who have known the now fugitive Pasha have been penetrated with the sense of his complete honourability. In proof of this is the fact that when Abdul Hamid sought to end his differences with the chiefs in Paris of the "Young Turkey" party he employed in vain one intermediary after another until it was intimated to him that the services of Ahmed Djellaled-din as envoy would procure the desired result. The Pasha, therefore, was sent to Paris and on his representations the "Young Turkey" leaders complied with the Sultan's invitation that they should return to Constantinople and their allegiance. It is noteworthy in this connection that Ahmed's influence with his master has sufficed to assure to them the immunity that he promised. It is within my knowledge that on several occasions he has been urged to diverge from this line of conduct, and that at the risk of that loss of favour which has now overtaken him he has invariably refused to put his hand to any unworthy action. Oddly enough, until now this inflexibility has served rather than injured him in his master's eyes; for the Sultan, though freely using spies and traitors, has a wholesome contempt for such gentry.

Covered with honours, only quite recently, indeed, the Sultan bestowed on him the last and highest decoration in his gift. Ahmed when away from the Bridge table and exempt from his onerous service at Yildiz (where no man knows when he may sleep) delights in those simple country pleasures so dear to the Turkish heart. In common with other great functionaries of State he is fain to reside in one of the small town of palaces with which the Sultan has caused Yildiz's grounds to be surrounded with a view to keeping his "trusty" officers within the purview of his Imperial eye, and from which they may seldom absent themselves. In this matter Ahmed has enjoyed an immunity denied to his neighbours. Like them, he possesses yalis and schiffiks (country houses and farms) on the Bosphorus and in the various outlying districts of the capital, and unlike them, he is allowed to visit these properties. Turkish gentlemen delight in these country residences and love to spend their days of leisure seated in some pleasant bosquet amid blossoming borders. In such a place did I pay my latest visit to Ahmed Pasha, in August of last year. It was a small but very beautiful estate he had recently bought, with a lovely little marble palace perched on the top of the hills behind Tchamlidja, and overlooking both the Bosphorus, the Marmora, and the Gulf of Ismidt. The Pasha, delighted with his acquisition, was like a schoolboy with a new toy, and together we made the regulation "tour du propriétaire." In the magnificent reception-room of the yali he gleefully called my attention to the gorgeous mirrors, consoles, and chandeliers. "I was in luck over these," he said; "they were very dirty when I took possession (the place had been closed for many years), and I called in my Jew gilder to discuss the possibility of renovating them. When he first saw the size of the different objects my man named a price that so staggered me that I decided to get rid of them, and asked for what price he would take them off my hands. On this he made a closer examination of the gild console tables nearest him, and after a moment offered me £400 for it, saying that the gold was more than a quarter of an inch thick. Later investigation showed that chandeliers, cornices, mirror frames, were all of a like richness, and I find that in a property that has cost me but £9,000 I have half my purchase-money easily realisable on the walls and ceilings of my drawing-rooms."

At lunch, which we took under the trees, and over an excellent bottle of claret, which my host did not share, talk fell on Karl Inger, whose doings in Somaliland had called him once more into notice. "He came here," said Ahmed, "in '97 in Arab dress, speaking bad Turkish, and proclaiming himself an ambassador from the Khalifa to our master.

(Concluded on page 6.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

RUSSIAN CRUISER IN JEOPARDY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Reuter (Tokio) says it is now considered improbable that the Russians will oppose the Japanese advance before the Yalu.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that the cruiser Zhemtchug, which is completing her equipment in the Baltic yards, began to sink [and it was then found that the pipes leading from the furnaces to the funnels had been left open and the water was pouring into the vessel. Foul play is suspected.

LONDON APRIL 4.

The Japanese vanguard has occupied Syonshkon forty miles to the south of Wi-ju unopposed.

Reuter (Seoul) says that five Japanese transports with Artillery Cavalry and Infantry have arrived at Chemulpo where the troops are entraining for Seoul.

GUN RUNNING IN THE RED S A.

Capture by the Dalhousie.

RIFLES HIDDEN IN RICE.

The Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie has seized a dhow at Makalla carrying a number of rifles hidden in some rice.

THE TIBET MISSION.

Dalai Lama and Chinese Amban.

THE ADVANCE TO GYANGTSE.

Reuter wires from Tuna that the Chinese Amban has written to Colonel Younghusband saying that he wished to meet him but that the Delai Lama refused him transport. He is now coming to Gyangtse.

A reconnaissance made found a strong abandoned camp six miles from the scene of the recent fight.

THE BALKAN OUT-BREAK.

Monastir Railway Threatened.

BULGARIANS AND TURKS IN CONFLICT.

Fighting has taken place at Kresna between a Bulgarian band and a force of Turks in which several were wounded.

Large bands have appeared on the Monastir Railway.

Many peasants are reported to be joining the insurgents.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 4.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Oriental with the English mails of the 25th ultimo left here for Bombay at 1 a.m. to-day (Monday) and the steamer Marmora left for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY

TICKET COLLECTOR KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

A sad accident took place at the Kanchrapa station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway yesterday morning. A travelling ticket collector, named Eric William Egerton while checking the tickets of the down train, missed his footing when passing from one carriage to another and falling on the rails was instantly killed.

FIRE AT SEALDAH.

A serious fire broke out at the Union Jute Mill, Sealdah on Saturday. A large godown containing machinery for the preparation of loose jute took fire at 11-15 p. m., and was put out at five o'clock but not till considerable damage was done. The cause of the fire was unknown.

CHOLERA IN A CONVENT.

MADRAS, APRIL 4.

A sudden and very severe outbreak of cholera has occurred at the convent of the Franciscan nuns at St. Thome. The Mother Superior and Mother Agata both succumbed on Friday after a short illness. Several more inmates of the convent are now lying sick.

LADY AMPTHILL'S NURSING SCHEME.

Lady Ampthill leaves Madras to-night en route for Dehra Dun and Simla. The sum of Rs. 7,000 which she asked the public to subscribe to found a Madras Nursing Institute has already been covered several times over and subcriptions are still coming in.

REMISSION OF TAXATION.

MADRAS, MARCH 4.

As a result of the disastrous floods in the Kolar district of the Mysore State last December, when over 100 tanks were breached, the ryots have, for some time, suffered from insufficiency of water. The Mysore Government have therefore on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner remitted Rs. 2,000 of the tax payable by the ryots.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Georgia Cotton Planter's Views.

CONTINENTAL TEXTILE NOTES.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

A cotton planter in Georgia who was heard of the difficulties experienced by Lancashire manufacturers owing to the shortage in cotton writes to the "Textile Recorder" to make a remarkable offer. He is informed that cotton can be grown in some of the British dependencies, and he proposes to "transport in its entirety a practical Georgia cotton growing industry to the lands that my be decided on," and by a perfect combination of precept, example, and demonstration "induce the natives to join in, and in the course of a few years the Manchester district would benefit from a new source of supply for its raw cotton." The writer of the letter professes to be ready and willing to carry out his plan:—"My idea is to furnish the practical part of this plan from my own home plantations; to transport say, about twenty families of good negroes every one of whom is a practical cotton grower and known to me personally, and under my influence and control; take with them a full supply of the implements, tools, &c. that they are accustomed to, also large supplies of hardy Georgia cotton seed; then go to work and put into operation a practical Georgia cotton-growing industry on British soil." Business men are accustomed to view any unusual proposal with suspicion, and the motive may in this case be obscure. We should not like to shock practical men by the suggestion that there my be a planter in the Southern States who takes a large view of the social problem, and it is really quite conceivable and more reassuring to suppose that an American planter may think he sees a field for business enterprise. Another explanation might be that the fascination of a commercial adventure is the motive, and this is quite within human possibilities. Anyhow, we can agree with the editor of the "Recorder" that "there appears to be a genuine ring about his letter," and it seems worth consideration.

In their cotton circular dated March 4 Messrs J. M. Ayer and Co., of New York, say that a noticeable feature of the market during the previous fortnight had been that when quotations were about 13 cents there was some inquiry from consumers, but not much agressive buying; above 14 cents there was hesitancy, if not withdrawal from the market, on the part of spinners; whilst above 15 cents the demand became again "aggressive." From this it would appear that Messrs. Ayer consider the "aggressive" buying to have been the effect rather than the cause of the rise in price—an obvious inversion of the natural relation. "In trying to form conclusions," they suggest, "it is well to note that a spot sale of 3,000 or 4,000 bales is considered of sufficient importance to be very widely reported, and this is usually accompanied by assertions that demand is strong while offerings are light." The volume of business from the trading public, they point out, has not been sufficiently large to exercise decided influence, and while the statistical situation is strong the market seems to have derived its chief strength from local influences and power. Nevertheless they consider it quite probable that quotations may again reach as high a point as has been recorded this season, with sudden and severe declines, accompanying or immediately following the advance.

Reports from the Continental markets for cotton yarn and piece goods indicate generally difficulties similar to those with which we have become so familiar here. At Rouen spinners have tried, without success to obtain advances commensurate with the rise in cotton and the trade in piece goods has become more difficult than ever. The sudden and wide fluctuations in cotton values have "stultified all reasoning and have paralysed buyers," and it is impossible for manufacturers to base their quotations on any rational data. At Ghent business has degenerated into a successio of petty transactions. Retailers are selling little and buying practically nothing. At Mulhouse the advance in cotton has led to an increase of about 1 2d in yarn quotations, and accordingly prices for manufactured goods have also been put up. The advance however has checked business. A similar report comes from Gladbach, but it is added that the Gladbach spinners, being well supplied with work, are not disposed to enter into fresh engagements in the present state of the market. The Zurich spinners, on the other hand, have not followed the recent advance in cotton by a further advance of their yarn prices.

The French Parliamentary Textile Commission has addressed to the different chambers of commerce a circular inviting them to give their opinion as to the best means for improving the textile industries. The Sedan Chamber has sent in its reply, and it is somewhat remarkable. It states that the condition of labour can be best ameliorated by making the laws regulating labour more elastic. There are certain times in the year when there is a strong demand for textile goods and when immediate delivery is wanted. The Sedan Chamber argues that every possible advantage should be taken of this demand, and that the law should not interfere with the manufacturers in any endeavour they might make to get their orders out to time. In other words, the Sedan Chamber asks that the manufacturers may be permitted to run their machinery as many hours as they choose, and that in the busy season there should be no such thing as a legal limit to the hours of work. The Chamber also requests the Government to use its best efforts towards the maintenance of friendly relations with England, the United States, Spain, and Russia, the countries that are the best customers of the French textile trade. A cordial feeling between France and the nations that form the outlets for French productions is, in the opinion of the Sedan Chamber, the best means of improving the textile industries. The old fashioned belief in the value of cordial relations between seller and buyer appears still to survive at Sedan, although our own self-styled "tariff reformers" have travelled so far beyond it.

The depression of the New York stock market is the principal topic of Messrs. Henry Clews and Co.'s financial circular dated March 5 and just received by mail. Apart from the depressing effect of the war, several local influences had combined to induce caution. The Northern Securities case, which was still undecided when Messrs. Clews wrote, went, as we know, against the "merger," and the market was and is yet a little uncertain as to the ultimate effects of an adverse judgment. The decline in the railroad earnings both gross, and net, although largely accounted for by the severe whether, has nevertheless been taken as an indication of contracting trade, especially as two or three important systems have sustained losses which cannot be traced to any other cause. Moreover the demands made by the railway companies upon the money market either through new issues or by temporary loans have depreciated values, particularly those of lower-class securities such as industrials. These in their turn are showing decided declines in earnings, profits in some cases having almost been cut in half during the past year. Nevertheless Messrs. Clews find "nothing discouraging" in the situation. General business will probably improve with the departure of winter, and in the absence of unfavourable events values ought then to recover." One almost expects to find Messrs Clews protesting, with Mark Tapley, that there is really very little credit in being jolly in such happy circumstances.

It has been for some time, we believe, an exploded idea that cold chambers were a necessary circumstance for the conveyance of tropical fruit, which loses some of its flavour if kept at a very low temperature. The "Demerara Daily Chronicle" says that the Matina, a fruit steamer just built in England, to the order of Elders and Fyffes Shipping, Limited, for a new banana service between Manchester and Port Limon, has perhaps reached the highest point of perfection in its kind. The elaborate cooling plant is designed to maintain a uniform low temperature throughout the voyage, and for this purpose the air will be kept in constant circulation throughout every part of the fruit space, the air passing over pipes through which cold brine is continually pumped. The popular taste for bananas is, of course, not limited to England. A merchant who brought over 10,000 bundles to New York ten years ago was said to be crazy, but now he has the pioneer's gratification in seeing the arrival of fourteen steamers loaded up with the fruit in a season. The "Chronicle" suggests that a great extension of the fruit trade with our own colonies is possible. Until a few years ago this was regarded as an almost insuperable difficulty in the starting of a fruit service between Demerara and England or America. It was felt that the distance was too great to enable the cargoes to be landed in a fit state for consumption. Now the cool-air system makes the problem of conveyance the least formidable of all obstacles. Distance no longer counts as a hindrance provided the steamers are properly equipped. The communication which Captain White has placed at our disposal reminds us that the Canadian mail contract held by Messrs. Pickford and Black and the Royal Mail contract fall to be renewed very shortly. Since there is no longer any doubt as to the best means for carrying fruit from the tropics, we trust that the opportunity will not be missed to secure that proper fruit space shall be provided on the steamers. It is in the highest interests of these colonies that the contractors establish efficient and adequate accommodation of this order. Of course mere conveniences of transit will not suffice to create a trade, but they may do a good deal to help it, and that British Guiana could furnish a handsome complement of fruit for each cargo is a truth of which every colonist is convinced.

It is interesting to speculate upon how South African mining securities would be affected if it should happen, after all, that indentured Chinese labour is not imported. This question, in spite of the passing of the Ordinance, is a pertinent one, because now that it has been made clear that the Chinaman is to have the right of bringing at least his wife and possibly his family with him, the cost of importation and repatriation may be a good deal more than the mine-owners reckoned on. The clamour for Chinese labour, says the "Economist," arose ostensibly on the assumption that the Chinaman would be much cheaper to work with than the truculent Kaffir—head-swollen after the liberal financial treatmeat accorded him by the Imperial Government during the Boer war. It becomes evident, however, that the vaunted cheapness of the Chinaman will not turn out to be so great as had been expected when no account had been taken of the wife and family items. Politicians within the Stock Exchange and out of it are even now discussing whether the South African houses will not have to admit themselves beaten in this matter after all, especially as the Kaffirs seem to be returning more plentifully to the mines, as if in alarm lest the strangers of whom they have heard should take the mealies out of their mouths." It is suggested, therefore, that we need not be greatly astonished if, in spite of all the solemn assurances of dire need with which the demand for Chinese labour has been backed up, the mining houses should abandon the whole business as unworthy of trial and import no Chinamen at all.

SAD BOATING ACCIDENT AT MEIKTILA.

FOUR EUROPEANS DROWNED.

A telegram from Mandlay dated April 2nd states:—

A very sad boating accident occured at Meiktila on Thursday night, resulting in the drowning of two officers, the wife of another officer, and a private soldier, all of the Border Regiment.

It appears that after dinner at the Border Mess a party of officers and ladies went out on the lake in two boats. Shortly after a squall came on and one boat put back and returned safe, but the other must have capsized or been swamped, for neither it nor its occupants have yet been found. The occupants were Major Welsh, Wing Commander, Lieutenant Quinlan, Mrs. Read, wife of Lieutenant Reade and a soldier. Search was made all Good Friday morning with no result. The sad event has cast quite a gloom over the Station. Major Welsh leaves a wife and to children and Mrs. Reid also leaves a young family.

A PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.

DENSE SWARMS IN POONA.

The "Deccan Herald" writes:—After the experience we had of locusts a month ago, residents must have been more or less prepared for further visits from these pests. The most vivid ideas of locust swarms, however, can hardly have imagined anything equal in magnitude to the flights that passed over Poona on Saturday and Sunday. The first indication that something unusual was stirring was received about 3-30 p.m., on Saturday, when the sounds of distant shouting were borne in from the direction of the city. In a little while the advance-guards of the great locust army came in sight flying about in all directions; but momentarily the swarms increased in numbers. At the lowest computation the swarm must have been at least half a mile wide, while so thick were they in parts that they rose in clouds overhead. The air was full of them for miles round and for miles round too the trees were thick with the insects, whose presence was easily discernible from the heavy reddish brown hue they imparted to those trees they settled on while this was going on, and the locusts were swarming over gardens and roadside trees, the main body was seemingly unaffected. It was only the stragglers that settled on babul, peepal and mango; the others, the strong of flight, continued on driven before a steady wind until the air seemed alive with them. On and on they went, in a continuous, never ceasing stream, and still as they went others came up and others again.

For three hours and more the sky was full of them and when at last the sun went down there was a cessation. The insect swarms settled down for the night to feed, covering as with a swathe of brown-red the trees for miles along their path. Gardeners and others, whose energies had been stirred into activity at first sight of the insects, had long since given up the unequal contest in despair, and had surrendered the field to the myriads of intruders. Tin cans and kettles, the drumming of which had served to scare off first arrivals had been put by for very weariness, and when night settled on Poona as last it was in truth as a place given over to pillage—by the locusts.

When morning broke—Easter Sunday morning too—the work of destruction was by no means yet completed. The locusts began to bestir themselves about 8 o'clock and the great swarms that had not reached Poona the night before, but had settled between here and Kirkee, and even beyond that commenced to move up. If Saturday's swarms were absolutely countless in number, Sunday's were even more so. Like great cloud in ceaseless succession the insects swarmed on eastwards. The air was once again thick with them, all flying in the direction of Mundwa and Hadapsur and even beyond. Myriads settled on trees along the path they were travelling and the polo ground and other open spots were carpeted thick with them but these were as a mere handful to the countless numbers that were flying overhead. Near Mundwa the cultivators with their fields of lucerne and other crops were in despair. They marched about "shooing" the insects off the crops with pieces of cloth; but where one such locust was thus driven off twenty took its place, until it seemed a veritable labour of Sisyphus to attempt to cope with the swarms. Further away for miles the trees showed up reddish brown, a sure sign of the presence of the pest; but there was no telling how the low lying fields were faring.

The swarms continued flying over Poona for close upon four hours on Sunday. Myriads of the insects stayed behind to feed, and unless something occurs to drive them elsewhere we are likely to be afflicted with their presence for some time to come.

R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

It is notified for information that the R. I. M. S. Clive will arrive from Durban via Mauritius on or about the 10th instant, and will bring the following drafts:—Northampton Regiment 2 officers 100 men, Welsh Regiment 1 officer, 161 men, South Wales Borderers 1 officer, 64 men, Scottish Rifles 1 officer, 140 men, Gloucestershire Regiment, 1 officer, 140 men, Somerset Light Infantry, 1 officer, 45 men, Lincoln Regiment 1 officer, 100 men, and R. F. A. 1 man. The drafts, Welsh Regiment and Lincoln Regiment, will proceed to Colaba Depot to await despatch to their respective destinations. The remainder will proceed in two Troop [illegible] Deolali on the day of debackation at 18-10 and 19-10 o'clock respectively.

THE CAWNPORE ASTROLOGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As promised in my letter published in your issue of the 8th ultimo, I propose to deal now with the science of prediction called 'Samudrik Shastra'. This Shastra includes the sciences of phrenology and palmistry and is in fact a science whereby the past present and future of man are ascertained by means of the marks existing all over his body from head to foot.

The Samudrik Shastra is not so universal and popular in India as astrology. In Bengal, Cashmere and the Karnatak, this Shastra is popular and is studied side by side with astrology while in the Deccan and the N. W. Provinces the latter is popular and much studied, the former being not much known. While in the first three provinces, the proportion of astrologers to palmists is fairly speaking 4 to 3, in the other two provinces, it is 10 to 1. In Sanskrit these are many able works on the Samudrik Shastra which are translated in the vernacular dialects in Cashmere, Bengal and the Karnatak. It may be stated here that Cashmere is in possession of many first class astrological treatises and, having eminent palmists and astrologers still occupies a foremost place as essentially a place of prophecy. The Samudrik Shastra is indeed a great puzzle both to the man of science who while connecting things as cause and effect denies any plan in the creation as evolved from any intelligent mind and to the positivist who believing in free will and free action agrees with the man of science in denying any plane in the creation.

The theory of the Samudrik Shastra is that the map of a man's whole life, past, present and future is traced by the creator on his body particularly on his palms. One can never say that the marks on a man indicative of his fortune produce any phenomena in nature; for do we see any law underlying the Samudrik Shastra except the fiat of the will of the Creator. He has framed the language of prediction which has to be interpreted according to traditional methods. One may feel inclined to disregard the Samudrik Shastra as having no scientific basis. But he should pause and first ask himself.—How came the lines on the palms, the neck, the feet, the abdomen and the forehead to exist then; either the answer will be that they exist for nothing or that they exist there by the will of some power for some purpose. The first position is that of an idle man or a sinecure incapable of any research and should not be accepted before the other position is given a trial, in the absence of any explanation of the marks on the body on the basis of cause and effect.

The Samudrik Shastra declares everything concerning man, which the other sciences of prediction have to state, besides acting as a corrective and suplement to those sciences. Whatever is doubtful, whatever cannot be otherwise ascertained, is made clear and known by this Shastra.

This Shastra states everything concerning man, from his general configuration called 'Lakshana' from the lines on his forehead, the neck, the part between the chest and the nave, at the joints at the elbows, on the feet and palms and the other marks he has over his body. Not only the details of this life but those of his former lives and of those to follow hereafter are declared and made known.

We can ascertain from this Shastra the date and place of a man's birth, the class he belongs to (the Samudrik Shastra includes ethnological rules) his parentage, the births he had and the births to follow, his avocations, his temperament, the vicissitudes of his life, the fortunes of his wife, children and relations, the duration of his life, how he was born whether prematurely or in due season, in fact everything we ought and want to know concerning man. But before I proceed to say how all these details can be got from the Shastra, I would remove a certain misapprehension regarding the lines existing on the body of man. It is said that as we see old lines disappearing and new lines appearing, the indications of the Shastra are not reliable, as the lines are not stationary. Our Shastra says that neither old lines disappear nor new lines appear. They exist all the same, whether visible to the eye or not. What happens is that latent lines become patent and vice versa. But the existence of latent lines can at once be ascertained by an expert. We have from some lines what other lines indicate, besides indicating what is peculiar to them. Suppose the line of success in life does not exist in the sense of not being visible. Still its existence can be ascertained from the lines which indicate his pursuits and his prospects therein.

For males, we have to examine their right palms and for females their left palms. The left palms of males give the general details of their wives and the right palms of females those of their husbands.

A man's horoscope can be cast from the lines of the thumb and the perpendicular lines below the first horizontal line below the fingers. The lines on the joint of the thumb with those above it indicate the paksha and day of a man's birth and the ascendant house i. e., lagna at it. The lines below the line at the joint of the thumb indicate the month of his birth, while those at the foot of the thumb indicate the year. The lines below the 1st horizontal line below the fingers indicate the planets. Whether the horoscope thus cast is correct or not can at once be ascertained by the details the other lines on the palm give out, the mistake in the horoscope arising not from any defect in the science but from the misreading of the lines by the palmist. Then at the part, where the thumb is connected with the palm, there is a perpendicular line which gives the character of a man's fortune in life, whether he will prosper in life or not and, if so when and how long. Now the details of this line are further supplemented by the horizontal lines on the part of the hand where the palm ends, i. e., the wrist. These lines indicate a man's avocations, his prospects in them, and the times when these prospects for better or for worse will be determined. The perpendicular line, beginning at the foot of the palm and ending at the part between the forefinger and the thumb, shows the fortunes of a man's father besides indicating the details of his condition in life rather mental than material. The perpendicular line running from the foot of the palm to the left and ending with the 1st horizontal line below the the fingers shows the position in life of a man, whether he will be in authority or in a subordinate position where he will have no initiative but will have to carry out other men's wishes and orders. The short perpendicular lines, below the thumb on the fleshy part which bulges out to the right of the palm, show the children a man will have with their distribution into males and females and with their fortunes. The 2nd horizontal line beginning between the fore finger and thumb and issuing leftward, indicate the fortune of his mother. The first horizontal line twice spoken of above shows the duration of a man's life, shows whether a man will be worldly or be concerned with higher spiritual life. The line between the little finger and the finger next it i.e. the Tana mika finger, shows man's intellectual vigour and depth. The other smaller lines above the line of life show when and what illnesses a man will have in life. The horizontal lines to the left of the palm above the line of life show the fortunes of a man's wife or wives, while those below the life-line show those of relations. There is a line just below the line of life which shows whether a man will be taken in adoption i. e., whether he will be affiliated to some other person by his parents or not. The lines below the chest show the fortunes of a man not only in this life but in former lives and lives to come and indicate whether he was born prematurely or in due season, who he was and so on. The lines on the feet show whether a man will travel or not and what vehicles he will use. The lines on the neck show the number and characters of the former lives and lives to come. Here we end. We have given sufficient details which show what the Samudrik Shastra promises and declares. The sciences of prediction, Jyotishshastra, are in our traditions closely connected with the sciences of medicine (Ayurveda). Our physician formerly availed himself in his diagnosis of a disease, of the indications given out by palmistry and astrology. Our Sanskrit novels, Puranas and other historical works contain interesting stories about astrology and palmistry and are full of hints drawn from those sciences. I shall conclude by quoting a verse which shows the high [illegible] among my countrymen for the sciences of [illegible] yena ganadishastram; Nangeedeo [illegible] mcha yena; na shobhate taaya mukham sobhaysu mashindhubindur vidhina lalat (The face of one, who does not believe in the sciences of prediction like astrology nor knows grammar, is repulsive as if it were a dot of ink drawn on the forehead by the Creator.") Next time I write, I shall say a few words about Yog and explain how it enables one to predict.—Yours &c.,

PANDIT RAMNARAYEN,
Astrologer and Yogshastri of Cawnpore.

Kalbadevi, April 2.

SAD ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

TWO EUROPEANS DROWNED.

The general holiday which was observed yesterday by the European community was marred by a sad boating accident in the harbour, an accident which resulted in the deaths, so far as can be ascertained at present, of a European lady and gentleman. Yesterday afternoon at half past 2 o'clock a party of ladies and gentlemen, all of whom were well-known in the city, left the Apollo Bunder in the yacht Sea Queen with the intention of making an afternoon cruise round the harbour. The party consisted of Mr. Brookes, a coal broker of the city, and his wife, Miss Crist, Mr. Collin MacFayden of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Company, Mr. West of the Chartered Bank, Mr. Russ and Mr. P. J. Arnott of Messrs. Bagbie and Company. All went well until the return journey was attempted. The party headed before the wind as far as Pir Pao, which is situated to the east of the harbour. Apparently the sail had afforded great enjoyment to the party for they seemed reluctant to return in the direction which would have brought them back to the Apollo Bunder in the shortest time. The crew of the boat, which numbered nine men and which was under tindal Fakeera betrayed some anxiety when the party suggested that a tack should be made in the direction of Hog Island. They pointed out that the safest course in view of the strong current, which the ebbing tide made, was to tack towards Mazagon. This, however, did not suit the wishes of the party and they expressed a strong desire to go in the direction which they had at first suggested. Thereupon the tindal acceded to their wishes and after passing the Middle Ground Battery put the boat about. This, however, proved disastrous to the whole party. A strong wind was blowing at the time and this, coupled with the fast ebbing tide, soon placed the crew in difficulties. Off the Middle Ground Battery the boat heeled over badly and it was quickly apparent to its occupants that a disaster was imminent. The tindal realising the danger cut the sail rope leaving the big stretch of canvas which the yacht carried to play free and at the same time the whole party took up positions on one side of the boat with the hope of righting her. Notwithstanding these attempts to avert the accident, the boat began to fill and an agonising scene was witnessed. The ladies of the party were naturally greatly distressed and their cries for help attracted the notice of a passing Arab Bugalow. The Sea Queen sank and the whole party were struggling in the water, fighting with the current which threatened to carry them away from all hope of rescue. The crew of the bugalow were quickly on the spot and they were enabled to make first rescue. One of the ladies of the party was the first to be pulled on board the bugalow and whilst the crew of that craft were engaged in making other attempts to save struggling victims of the accident, Mr. Smith, conductor in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard who had witnessed the disaster from the coal depot at Wellington Lines put out in a cutter and succeeded in rescuing Mr. Brookes whose position in the sea was most dangerous, he having been caught in the strong current. But for the timely arrival of the cutter there is little doubt that Mr. Brookes would have been carried away. In the meantime Mr. Russ was taken on board the bugalow in an unconscious condition. He was subsequently placed in an Indian Marine launch and taken to Apollo Bunder, whence he was promptly despatched to the St. George's Hospital. A boat from the Middle Ground Battery manned by soldiers also put out and they picked up Mr. West and Mr. Arnott and brought them ashore.

The whole crew of the Yacht, even including the tindal's child aged three years was saved. But unfortunately one of the ladies of the party, Miss Crist and Mr. MacFayden were missed. Indefatigable attempts to find them were made. Several launches and boats joined in the search. Vessels from the Port Trust, Royal Indian Marine and Bombay Customs went to the scene of the catastrophe and were there for a long period in the hope of finding the missing members of the party; but unfortunately their efforts were unavailing. Until a late hour Superintendent Lee Smith of the Water Police continued the search, but his efforts also were unsuccessful; and there seems to be little doubt that the unfortunate lady and gentleman were carried out to sea by the ebbing tide.

The accident occurred about half past 5 o'clock, just at the time when the Apollo Bunder is crowded with vehicles and pedestrians and it was witnessed by probably several hundreds of people. Naturally a painful sensation was created and as news of the accident got abroad, the crowd was increased until the Bunder was packed with enquirers, eager to learn the results of the efforts of those engaged in the search of the missing members of the party. The crowd did not disperse until long after darkness set in.

The Sea Queen formerly belonged to Sir Henry Morland by whom she was used as a pleasure Yacht. Subsequently she was sold to Mr. Dwarkadas Naranji, the present owner. She is a trim little craft and has always borne the character of being fully seaworthy. No blame appears to attach to the crew. The accident was simply one of those sadly unfortunate occurrences which could not be foreseen or guarded against. General sympathy will be entertained for the friends of the missing members of the party.

A word of praise is due to those who were so willingly and indefatigably engaged in the work of rescue and search. But for their ready assistance that was forthcoming within a few moments from the time of the accident, there is little doubt that not a single member of the party would have escaped; for the tide was running so strongly that it is a matter for wonder that the work of the rescue was attended with so much success.

RETURN OF PILGRIMS.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Ranee, Captain W. S. Curran, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jedda via Aden, brought 812 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage eleven deaths occurred from small-pox and dysentry. The steamer Ahruf, Captain A. Newby, which also arrived the same day from Jeddah brought 1,098, pilgrims. Sixteen deaths occurred during the voyage from various causes.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. CHINA.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. China, Captain S. Tomanovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste via Karachi with the following passengers:—

Mr and Mrs Steiner	Major and Mrs Stuart
Revd Sister Dionisia and 3 companions	Mrs Atherton
Miss Oudfid	Mrs Orloff
Mrs Boggy and Sister	Mrs Desaiky
Mr Boggy	Asst Surg J E Hewins
Mr Rechell	Miss Baty
Mr Nicholson	Mr Hajee Moosa Kajee Abdul Sakur
Mr Krichel	Mr C Mattil
Mrs Conyngham governess and child	

We regret to announce that news has been received of a fatal boating accident in Burma which brought about the deaths of Major Welsh, Lieutenant Quinlan, and Mrs. Reade, wife of Lieutenant Reade all of the Border Regiment.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, APRIL 2.

On the 29th March, Colonel W. P. Kennedy, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, presided at the annual prize-giving at the Rajkumar College when there was a large gathering. Among those present were Colonel and Mrs. Kennedy, H.H. the Jam Saheb, H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhownagar and many other chieftains and Mr Waddington, the Principal of the Mayo College. The College fully maintains its high reputation under Mr. C. Mayne who has proved an ideal Principal.

On Colonel Kennedy taking his seat, Mr. Mayne, the Principal, said:—Colonel Kennedy, Your Highnesses, Chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen.—First let me in the name of the staff and kumars offer you all a very hearty welcome to the College to-day. Institutions of this sort owe a great deal to outside sympathy and support and in taking your presence here to-day as a mark of your interest in our welfare, I should be remiss if I did not assure you of our corresponding gratitude. I need hardly say what a pleasure it is to see Mr Waddington here again. Mr Waddington's long and honourable connection with the College is too well known to need dwelling on by me nor indeed would he I think, wish it on this occasion, but I should like to assure him that we have not forgotten him and that we hope to see him and his wife here again on many future occassions. I should like if I may be allowed to particularly address myself now to the Chiefs and old boys who are present to-day and whom we are so glad to see. One of the references noted by the Government of India for discussion at the recent Chiefs' Colleges Conference at Ajmere was how to interest Chiefs as a body still further than they are now interested in the welfare of their College. I am not now addressing any individually; for instance it would be impossible to expect for more sympathy and interest than H. H the Maharaja of Bhownagar and his family have exhibited and continue to exhibit. If I were to tell in detail half the munificent gifts that they have made to this College there would be no time left for the remaining subjects of my remarks to-day. Others there are too who have done a great deal for the place: in fact our benefactors are many. You will consider the College prospering and think that it ought to be content with what it already has, and with the sympathy and interest it has already excited. But even at the risk of your thinking so, the present seems to be an occasion when I am, I might almost say, justified in making a still further appeal.

THE CHIEFS' COLLEGES.

The present Viceroy as you all know has devoted much of his valuable time and great ability to the subject of Chiefs' colleges. It was under his auspices that a large and important conference was summoned to Calcutta in 1902. Matters were then thoroughly theshed out, complete reorganization of curriculum and staff recommended and several other points of vital importance to these Institutions discussed. H. E the Viceroy announces that Government of India were prepared to take more than a passive interest in these colleges, in proof of which they are going to spend one lakh of rupees per year on improving them. Of this lakh Rajkote is to get its share. The scheme of reorganization has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India and the late conference at Ajmere sent up practically unanimous resolutions on such important subjects as curriculum, Religious instruction, functions of councils and other fundamental matters. It is hoped that their resolutions will shortly be approved of by H. E. the Viceroy when the new scheme will be put into force here. And here let me lull any suspicions that may be lurking in the mind of any Chiefs present by saying that the Chiefs of Kathiawad are of course to retain the management of their own College that its financial arrangements will not be disturbed, and last but not least, the extra expense necessary on account of the reorganization will be entirely met by the Government grant. These colleges then of Rajkote, Ajmere and Lahore, and I put Rajkote first because it is, and always must remain, first in our eyes, and because (all honour to the Chiefs of Kathiawar for it) it was historically speaking the first in India,—these colleges are to have a common curriculum and a Common Examination for a Diploma at the end of their course,—a diploma the attaining of which by future Chiefs will, as H. E. the Viceroy said, be a sign that the possessor is prepared for life and which in the of case younger sons who may have to make their own living will, we hope, be accepted by the Universities of India as an equivalent to the Entrance or Matriculation Examinations. I have dealt rather at length with this question of reorganization, because if Rajkot is to take a prominent place in the results of the scheme, and as it is first historically, to be so intellectually, it cannot be too strongly supported by its original founders and indeed by the whole Presidency. We cannot make bricks without straw: we cannot enter for examinations without examinees, so I would urge upon such Chiefs of Kathiawad, in fact of the whole Presidency, as have sons, to continue their interest in the most tangible way they can i. e. by sending them here to be educated and such as have no sons by urging their more fortunate brother Chiefs to send theirs. If the College is adequately supported in this way I see no reason why it should not always have 50 kumars at least studying here. Now is the time for us to bestir ourselves, to show that our hearts are in the work and do all in our power to bring still further lustre on this College, the oldest chiefs' college in India.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

I will now proceed to make a few remarks about the school year of which to-days' gathering marks the end. And here I should mention that these Prizes should have been given last November but owing to the books not having been ordered out from England during my absence on leave last year they were not received till January last. Hence there has been considerable delay. It is impossible to deal with all that happened between November 1902 and 1903. But there are a few events which need exceptional notice and with your permission I will refer shortly by to them. First, chronologically speaking, came the great Delhi Darbar at which our College was, as was fitting, represented by a large number of Kumars. I need say no more about an event that has been so much discussed and written about except that I think it was an experience which no Kumar who was fortunate enough to see it will ever forget. Next came an event which while it caused satisfaction in one way was not unmixed with regret. Mr. Waddington's departure for Ajmere—satisfaction that he had secured such an honourable promotion and regret that his long connection with the College was being severed. Mr. Waddington devoted 11 years of his life to work at this place and he has left a mark on it which will not easily be effaced. He had and has still a great affection for it, and I know well what it cost him to say "good bye." India has been called a "land of regrets" for Englishmen and by most of us sooner or later this saying is proved to be a true one. I know it was a real sorrow to Mr. Waddington to leave the Rajkumar College. And here I should like to take the opportunity of thanking the Chiefs for doing me the honour to appoint me to succeed him, and for the way in which I was received by all here at what must always remain a most trying period of my life. I can assure them all that I am deeply conscious of the great responsibility of my position and that it will be my ambition to prove myself worthy of the trust. Shortly after I took charge here in March 1903 an occurrence took place of a kind that fortunately seldom happens in schools. On March 15th after a short illness one of our number was called away.

DEATH OF A KUMAR.

The death of Karansingh of Rajkot was a sad blow to the College and it was difficult to believe that a boy so bright and attractive that his popularity with all classes was a foregone conclusion, and of most exemplary character, had really been taken away. It will be long, before his memory will fade and I trust that the example of his pure and blameless life will help to mould the characters of present and future Kumars as long as the College lasts. The old saying "those whom the Gods love die young" is to my mind a very beautiful one and becomes intelligible when one thinks of the sorrows and troubles that are inseparable from a long life. Since his death the College has been enriched by two valuable tributes to his memory. One the memorial [illegible] tion, in which Karansingh was [illegible] here will remember, kindly presented by the Raj Saheb of Wan [illegible] portrait in oils subscribed for by [illegible] Kumars and now hanging in the 1st class room. It will be long before the College possesses such a promising and loveable pupil again. During my absence for six months in England last year the College was administered by Mr. Hesketh and I take this opportunity of congratulating him on the way in which he carried out his duties.

EFFECTS OF PLAGUE.

Now for a few words about the work of the year. The Examiners' Report was hardly as good as usual but in justice to the Staff and Kumars I must say that a really good [illegible] not under the circumstances to be ex[illegible]hardly remind my audience of the [illegible] of plague that raged in Rajkot [illegible] months of 1903 and necessitated [illegible] College. The Delhi Darbar postponed [illegible] February. There

came Mr. Waddington's departure with its consequent change of Principal. During my absence on leave the office of Principal again changed hands and to add to all this the annual examination came a month earlier than usual. The Kumars had to face the examination with only a little more than half of the usual preparation. The work of the present year has so far been unbroken and we are all doing our best to give a better account of ourselves at the next examination. During the year another of our Kumars Mahmod Kuli Khanji of Cambay joined the the Imperial Cadet Corps and I am glad to say that Joramsinhgi of Bhownagar, also an old boy, remains Head of the Corps. I am in hopes that probably three more will join this year. The College has maintained its reputation in games and last year's XI had an unbroken record. Foot-ball has become very popular and the Kumars have succeeded in beating some strong combinations brought against them. And I should like to thank the various officials of the Station, Civil and Military for the zest they add to our games by coming so frequently to join in them. Their kindness is much appreciated. We did not very well in the Athletic contests at Ajmere but we could hardly expect to beat a College that had more than twice our number. In one event however we won splendidly viz in tent pegging. I only wish all here could have seen the way in which our section, K. S. Lakhaji of Rajkote, K. S. Fatehdinkhanji of Mangrowdar, K. S. Laxmonwalla of Bilkha and K. S. Kanthajwalla of Bilkha carried in 3 runs 11 pegs out of 12 possible, received 89 out of 10 marks, and that too on strange ponies. It was a splendid performance and was most generously applauded by the Mayo College boys. The credit of it is entirely due to our excellent drill master, Jemadar Azara Ram of the 31st Lancers.

THANKS.

Now I have almost finished, but at the risk of tiring my audience I have still one or two points to touch on. The first is to thank you Sir, for your kindness in coming here to-day to preside, present the prizes, and to tell you and Mrs. Kennedy how much your valuable kindness to the College is appreciated. The second is to thank the members of my staff for their loyalty and support. I regret very much that some of them are leaving us, through no fault of their own, be it said, but simply because Government has ordered that only men of the highest academical qualifications shall serve in Chiefs Colleges for the future.

Some of them have served for a number of years and we shall miss them all very much; but wherever their lot may be cast they will carry with them our affection and good wishes. Lastly I wish to congratulate the 4th Squadron officers (Gumansinhgi Lakhaji, Kanthad Walla and Luxmon Walla) for the zeal they have thrown into their work as College officers and for the respect they have secured for themselves. The position of being one of the four officers will be always, I hope, one much sought after, but I would warn younger Kumars who aspire to it some day that it carries responsibilities as well as privileges and is not to be lightly undertaken. In conclusion let me thank all who are here for coming to-day, and express the wish that you will appreciate the songs and recitations that have been prepared for the occasion.

The boys then went through an interesting programme of recitations which were greatly appreciated.

COLONEL KENNEDY'S ADDRESS.

Colonel Kennedy next destributed the prizes and at the close addressed the gathering. He said:—

Before concluding this interesting ceremony which has given me much pleasure to preside at, I should like to say a few words. In the first place, I am glad to see and to welcome all those who have been good enough—Chiefs and old boys—to come here to-day. I should have liked to see you in a greater force, on this occasion. I think this Prize Day function is one which should be attended by you all. It is the best way of showing the interest you take in your school. Your presence, moreover, here is very good for the college, for the staff of the College and also for the boys who are at the College. I venture to think that it is good for you old boys to occasionally come into the surroundings of your school boys' days and to live at least for a day in a year in the memory of those days, meeting your school friends and exchanging reminiscences with them. This College was the pioneer of the Chiefs' Colleges in India and this is a matter for which the Chiefs of Kathiawar ought to be very proud. It has largely been a success and if it is to continue a success you old boys must—all of you—take an interest in the College. That interest must not flag. The best way in which you could show that interest is by sending your sons and relatives to the College. But there are other ways of showing interest in and of being of service to your old school. Many of you are members of the Board of visitors of this college; and as such we should like to see you here more often examining into the working and the tone of the college and to have your suggestions for its future welfare; and I can assure you that your views will always have a most careful consideration at the hands of the College Council. This College was first in the field and it must not drop behind the other two similar institutions—the Mayo and the Aitcheson Colleges.

AN IMPROVED STAFF.

You have already heard from Mr. Mayne that Government are going to give this College in common with other colleges, a substantial money grant with the object of equipping it with an improved teaching staff. It is a very material mark of interest on the part of H. E. the Viceroy in the very important subject of the education of the Chiefs of India with their Cadets and it behoves the Chiefs of India on their part to appreciate this by earnest and sustained co-operation in the direction of making these colleges unqualified successes; and we on the Bombay Presidency and of the province of Kathiawar and also of this College must fulfil our share of the obligation. A broader and more advanced curriculum is to be introduced into this college. Hence the necessity of an important teaching staff. This broader curriculum will no doubt present a good many difficulties at first to both teachers and pupils and to cope with these difficulties greater energy will be needed by both. As a fresh indication of H. E the Viceroy's interests in the subject of Chiefs' education and the future of these colleges you have heard that a representative conference was assembled at Ajmere under the orders of his Excellency. At this conference the Chiefs who were in it showed the deepest interest in the subject before them and they had a great deal to say on all the points that were discussed now. I hope that that interest is but a reflex of the interest that we practically expect from the whole body of the Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency in this College established for the education of their sons and cadets. I should like to see the strength of this College maintained at the minimum number of 50 Kumars. I do not think that is very much to ask. We expect this from the Bombay Presidency. An institution like this must look largely to its past pupils for new life and for encouragement of all sorts, and we need equally the recognition and assistance of new supporters—in fact, it needs new blood. The education of the Kumars is of the first consideration and the most immediate work of the College,

THE DUTY OF OLD BOYS.

As regards the old boys who have been at the College, the College may be said to have done all that it could do for them; but it should not follow therefrom that the old boys have done with their old school. On the contrary they ought to be found maintaining in those boys a sense of gratitude, affection and esprit de corps for their old school, and which should make it a real pleasure to them to render their college a continual success. I am glad to say that we could point to many such old boys who have been most generous to this college and I hope that in the future there will be no lack of such help. I trust that this esprit-de-corps will again strengthen among future Chiefs and old boys. I should like to see established an Old Boys' Club. I do not mean a nominal club but a real one, having a registered membership and perhaps a journal of its own, recording the annual life of the College, a list of the Old Boys with their doings, the distinctions that they have won, and all interesting matter of that sort. Such a club will do a great deal to bind and keep alive the feelings of the past with the present. An influential committee of the Old Boys might well put their heads together, getting the assistance of Mr. Mayne to draw up a prospectus and start a Club. I should also like to see an annual Athletic sports meeting held.

CHANGES DURING THE YEAR.

I will turn to the history of the year of which we have had an interesting description from Mr. Mayne. It is to be hoped that the College was under less difficulties than that it had a good many changes in the Principalship during the year of record. Mr. Waddington left on the 29th of February 1903 and he was succeeded by Mr. Mayne, who was succeeded for a short time by Mr. Hesketh. Now we have Mr. Mayne again and I think you will agree with me that we have the right man in the right place—(cheers and applause)—and a worthy successor to Mr. Maconachie and to Mr. Waddington. He is sympathetic lover to his boys and the staff. He has already won the confidence of the College and largely the confidence of the parents and I am sure that time will strengthen that confidence the confidence that is so necessary for the popularity and prosperity of the College. Mr. Mayne has told me—he did not mention it in his speech—and I am glad to hear that a debating society has been inaugurated in this College at which speeches are delivered in English and that there is also a paper published. Both of these are new departures and I think they are sure to give great results in the direction of improving English and their general knowledge. In the past year's history of this college I regret to note—as Mr. Mayne has already alluded to it—a sad incident. I refer to the death of the Heir Karansingji of Rajkote whose cheery face and smile we must all miss so grievously to-day. He was a great favourite and popular with every one both inside and outside of the College and I am glad to see that the boys have spontaneously expressed your sorrow for him by placing an oil painting of him in the College.

In conclusion, I should like to say a word about Mr. Waddington. Mr. Waddington was Principal of the College for a long time. Possibly he will be a central figure in another function—but that is another story. Here he is as a spectator and he is welcome to all of us.

THE WADDINGTON GYMNASIUM.

OPENING CEREMONY.

At the request of Mr. Mayne Colonel Kennedy then proceeded to declare open the Waddington Gymnasium. In doing so he said that Mr. Waddington was connected with the College for eleven years and during that time he succeeded in fully maintaining the high efficiency of the institution and in creating a taste for athletics among the boys. The gymnasium which was built to commemorate his connection with the institution was a fitting memorial of his work. It was an excellent structure and did great credit to the architect Mr. Davies the Agency engineer.

Mr. Waddington in thanking Colonel Kennedy for his kind words and the Chiefs who had raised the memorial said:—

I feel it difficult to express to you how proud I am at the thought that my connection with this dear old College, the first of its kind in India—has been associated through the kindly feeling and the generosity of the past and present students of the College—many of whom are here to-day—with a building in every way so worthy of the College and its traditions I am inexpressibly proud that you should have done me this honour—unworthy as I feel myself to be—and I thank you all most heartily for it. It is an honour which I shall cherish and recollect with gratitude so long as I live. I need not be at pains to justify to you the value which we all set upon the proper training of the body as well as of the mind in a school or College such as this. The ancient saying "mens sana in corpore sano" a sound mind in a sound body, expresses clearly and concisely the two-fold object which we kept before us. As regards the attainment of half of our object, soundness of body, I think, I may say that there are very few schools either in India or even in England which are so well equipped with all the requisites for training the body as this Raj Kumar College, and in particular this latest addition the Gymnasium strikes me as being most admirably suited to its purpose as well as being architecturally a most handsome adjunct to the College buildings. The fine central hall is spacious enough for a number of boys to drill, to practise sword exercise, Indian clubs, dumb-bells and the simple physical exercises proper for smaller and weaker boys, as well as to contain the necessary apparatus for more difficult gymnastic feats which the bigger and stronger boys will attempt. Then there are the wide and airy galleries on each side overlooking the tennis courts and cricket ground—a great feature of the building; in short I do most heartily congratulate you on the result of the infinite care and thought which your architect Mr. Davies has bestowed upon the building. As you have been so good as to connect my name with the Gymnasium, I should like to offer Mr. Davies my own very hearty congratulations and thanks, and then if you will allow me to say a few words on the other half of our two-fold object in all education, the sound mind, because this is a question that has been specially engaging our attention of late, and Mr. Mayne has already given prominence to it this afternoon in his lucid explanation of the objects we had in view in forming a new curriculum for all the Chiefs' colleges at the Conference which was lately held at Ajmere.

INSTRUCTION IN CHIEFS' COLLEGES.

The difficulties of the problem have long been recognised. We have to provide a suitable education, first and foremost, for the young Chiefs who expect to get here all the phases of education, that of the preparatory school and the University, and to be fitted by the age of 18 or 19 for the final practical training in their own States for the work of administration which they have to take up in many cases too early. Next our education must provide for a large class of younger sons and relatives and small landowners whom we desire to see making their way in the world by their own energy and brains whether they do so through the Universities, the Cadet Corps or some form of business career. We hope that we have offered a practical and satisfactory solution of this problem in a course which will be common to all the Chiefs' Colleges, but distinct from those of the different Universities and specially designed with a view to our main object, the training of young Chiefs for the work of administration. At the same time this education in the Chiefs' Colleges will be a fine stepping stone to the higher education of the Universities or for a military or business career, since it will lead up to a Diploma which will be accepted by the Universities of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Lahore and Allahabad, as equivalent to their Entrance or Matriculation Examination. I say that this College Diploma will be accepted by the Universities as equivalent to their Matriculation and admitting to their higher courses of study but I hope that it will be accepted by the public in general as something considerably better than the Matriculation Examination, since its scope is wider and more varied. This curriculum will entail several bifurcations or alternative courses of study and will demand a strengthened staff which is the desire of the Government of India to supply, while leaving the management of the local Colleges as before, in the care of the local Committees of Management. A common curriculum for all the Chiefs' Colleges renders possible and necessary a common examination and thus the different Colleges will be brought into competition with each other in the field of intellect, as they have been already to a certain extent in the field of play, through the contests which have taken place from time to time between this College and the Mayo College. Referring to these contests I may say on behalf of myself and the boys of Mayo College that we all greatly enjoyed the visit which was lately paid us at Ajmere by Mr Mayne and his boys from Rajkote and I must add my word of congratulation to the boys of this College for their capital display of tent pegging. I hope that in future this healthy rivalry will grow and will embrace other colleges besides the Rajkote and Mayo Colleges the Aitcheson College at Lahore and the Daly College at Indore both of which will come into our scheme of a common curriculum and a common examination.

THE HELP OF THE OLD BOYS.

But I cannot conceal from myself that all our efforts, even though aided by the moral and financial support of the Government of India, will never be successful without the earnest and practical assistance of the old boys who have been educated at the College. Many of them are here to day, and this I must regard as the most hopeful augury for the future. May I thank them all. H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownagar and all those who stand with him for all they have done for the College in the past, and may I appeal to them all to help the work in every way which lies in their power by financial assistance as they have so often done, by interest in the working and management of the College, by frequent visits not only on such public occasions as this but whenever opportunity offers and finally and chiefly by sending boys to be educated here and helping them when possible to attain to careers of usefulness when they have completed their education. Such an "esprit de corps" once formed is the surest guarantee which any College or school can possess of its abiding prosperity. And this brings me to one other point to which I should like to be allowed to briefly refer, I mean that sad event last year mentioned by Mr. Mayne, the death of one of the brightest and most promising pupils that this College has ever owned Kuransingji of Rajkote. I think the universal feeling of grief and regret which his death called forth not only in the College but in the Province generally was a proof of that "esprit de Corps" feeling of brotherhood of which I spoke just now. And truly this universal grief was justified. The great ancient philosopher Aristotle who may be called the founder of all modern books on Ethics, spoke of certain people as good by nature, for whom no ethical treatises were needed, and to me it always seemed that Kuransingji's bright and happy disposition was one that fell within Aristotle's definition—good by nature for whom no ethical rules need be devised. It has been a melancholy pleasure to see the charming portrait of Kuransingji which his fellow pupils have placed in the College, and I have heard with pleasure of the wish expressed by his brother Zakhaji to found a permanent memorial to him in the city of Rajkote.

I fear I have already detained you too long and I must end; but I cannot end without thanking you Colonel Kennedy, for your kind words, and Mr. Mayne and the present and former students of the College, for their kind welcome, which I can assure you has touched me deeply. May I add that if this has been a great regret to Mrs. Waddington not to be here to-day, nothing but urgent necessity in this case the very serious illness of one of the boys at the Mayo College for whom nursing has made herself responsible would have prevented her from coming when she knew that we looked forward to meeting her. And invitation to pay a visit to the College at a distant date. (Applause)

After light refreshments the gathering dispersed.

It is evidence of the remarkable vogue of the pictorial postcard that, in addition to the excellent little magazine, "The Picture Postcard and Collector's Chronicle," which caters so well for the ordinary enthusiast, a new monthly, "The Postcard Connoisseur," has just made its appearance. This latest arrival, which is published at sixpence, is a more technical publication, a magazine of criticism and announcement rather than of popular interest. There is one feature, however, which alone should ensure a large clientele. In addition to its literary matter each number contains six actual postcards, either produced specially for the magazine, and not obtainable separately, or else examples of new issues issued by leading publishers.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

LORD ROSEBERY addressed a great Free Trade demonstration in the Palace Theatre, Newcastle, on March 12, under the auspices of the Northern Liberal Federation. There was an exceptionally large demand for admission to the meeting, and it was necessary to hold an overflow meeting in the Olympia. In the Palace Theatre there was a crowd of fully 3,000 persons. The chair was occupied by Mr. Charles Fenwick, M.P., and among those present were Lord Durham, Sir James Joicey, M.P., Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., Mr. John Wilson, M.P., Mr. Runciman, M.P., Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P., Mr. John Johnson, M.P., Mr. J. M. Paulton, M.P., Mr. H. Samuel, M.P., Mr. Atherley-Jones, M.P., Mr. George McCrae, M.P., and Mr. J. A. Pease, M.P. Mr. Thomas Burt, president of the Northern Federation, Sir Edward Grey, M.P., and Mr. W. S. Robson, M.P., were unable to be present.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said Lord Rosebery's visit came as a happy climax to the labours of the week.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Lord Rosebery, in the course of his speech, said that the disruption of the Liberal Party in 1886 handed over the government of the country for nearly 20 years to the Tories. Now the two parties are face to face once more, as they were in 1886. One is united, as you sir, have announced; but there is again a great disruption though, happily, it is not a disruption of the Liberal Party. They seem, almost as compared with 1886, new generations of politicians who are standing face to face. They are now standing in the lists. They will soon be asking for your award. To whom are you going to give it? (Voices; The Liberals.) There are signs—no more significant sign than what occurred on Mr. Trevelyan's Bill last night, and I am happy to see him on the platform beside me—that the dissolution will not be long delayed, because when a Government that opposes a measure one year suddenly wheels round the next and allows it to be carried as the wish of the House of Commons, you may be sure that they are preparing for a general election. (Laughter.) You will have to give your award in this great contest, and we are here to ask whom you are to give it to. Now there are some features, as I have said before, in the political situation that I think we should do well to recall to-night. Since the opening of Parliament the Government has presented indeed a piteous and humiliating spectacle. (Hear, hear.) They have resembled a beached and helpless fleet, such as we have read of in the operations in the Far East, receiving passively the overwhelming fire of a victorious enemy, and scarcely offering to respond at all. (Cheers.) And their response has been ineffective because, unlike most fleets they have discharged their broadsides not at the enemy, but from alternate sides of their own vessel. (Laughter.) To drop metaphor, they have spoken with alternate voices on a great question on which such a Government should be clear, firm, and precise. If a Free Trade Minister spoke on Tuesday, I am perfectly confident that a Protectionist Minister would speak on Wednesday. Then, again, on Wednesday you know perfectly well that it would be a Free Trade Minister on Thursday, and so forth. They have been speaking to you with two voices, feeble, fleeting voices in my opinion, but as to which the country does not know to which it is to listen, and so far as I can see any symptoms, it does not particularly care. (Cheers.)

THE MINISTRY AND FISCAL POLICY.

I know that that is an opinion which is reprobated in the highest quarters, but we have some proof, some very considerable proof for holding the opinion to which I have alluded. The other day the great fiscal debate in the House of Commons was wound up by the Home Secretary in what I understand, was a maiden speech—(laughter and cheers)—and under dire compulsion, being as I say unpractised in public speaking, he gave vent to the declaration that the Government were opposed to all duties on food and on raw material. Well that was very succinct, and it gave pleasure to great number of people but it gave very great displeasure to a great number of other people, and so ever since that time the Government, more especially in the House of Lords, have been attempting to water it down. They say things like this:—We are not at present in favour of so and so. We are at present opposed to so and so. We must not be supposed to bar for ever such and such a doctrine. And so they water its down. Well that is their attitude. They have an unquestioned majority in both Houses of Parliament, they have a vast experience of office they have themselves started this question upon the country, and it is an unprecedented position for a Government in any position to start a question and to throw, as they do in every minute of their existence by act or by speech, that they have no settled policy upon it. (Cheers). Why, Mr. Balfour at Manchester boasted that he had surmounted a crisis of this magnitude with remarkably little loss. Crisis of this magnitude with remarkably little loss! What does he call considerable loss? (Laughter). He has lost both chiefs of the Liberal Unionist Party, he has lost two Secretaries of State, he has lost his Secretary for Scotland, he has lost his Chancellor of the Exchequer, he has lost his Secretary of the Treasury. I think he has lost some one else, but I do not remember whom. (Cheers and laughter.) All I can say is that Mr. Balfour is a man of very cheerful disposition. (Laughter.) I do not think it would seriously affect him if he lost the whole of his Government. There is one feature which is common to both policies, the policy of the Government and the policy of Mr. Chamberlain. That is, they involve a great measure of commercial uncertainty. How can commercial men make their projects for the future when they do not know to-morrow that the whole system of tariffs may not be altered either in one direction or in the other? I have been very much laughed at by Ministerial orators for saying that what we wanted was a little commercial repose. I still think that what our merchants wanted, after the exhausting efforts of the South African war and its consequences was to be allowed a little period in which they might look round them and repair their forces and set business going again. But that is impossible either under the policy of the Government or under that of Mr. Chamberlain, because from one moment to another they have not a conception of what the commercial fiscal policy of this Government may be. And so I say that which began in the month of May, as an imperial crisis has dwindled into a somewhat leisurely affair, and the grand inquest of the nation in which we were said to be engaged has dwindled into a Birmingham syndicate for fixing a commercial tariff. (Laughter.) The real fight on which you will have to vote on this election, whatever the policy of the Government may be and whatever side issues may be introduced, is the old fight between Free Trade and Protection—the old fight between a steam vessel and Noah's Ark (Laughter and cheers.)

SOME FACTS IN THE SITUATION.

Oh, but the Government, as you know, disclaimed Protection. Some of them disclaimed it rather loudly, some of them in a more mellow whisper; but I confess I am obliged in dealing with practical matters of this kind, to go past their asseverations and look at one or two simple matters of fact. The first matter of fact to which I would call attention is this. It is one on which Ministers never dwell, on which, I think, members of the Opposition do not dwell enough, and yet it is the central fact of the situation. It is this—that when Mr. Chamberlain left the Government he left his sole and only follower in control of the finance of the country. (Hear, hear.) That is a fiscal fact—(laughter)—which no amount of Free Trade eloquence on the part of the Government will ever explain away. It is in my judgment the key to the whole situation, and I advise you never to lose sight of it. Take another point. There are a number of Free Trade Tories—Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Winston Churchill, and others. (Cheers.) They are under the ban of the Government. Let me say one word about those men. I think they deserve your generous sympathy. (Loud cheers.) They are fighting a hard fight for principle. They are looked on with suspicion and disliked by their own people. They are not altogether welcomed to the arms of the Liberal Party. But I do beg of Liberals to think once, twice, thrice, before they keep these men at arm's length. (Cheers.) You may have to sink some minor matters of dispute, but remember this, that the next general election will be fought on an issue so vital to this country, and to every man and woman and child in it, that you cannot afford to neglect any help or disregard any assistance (Cheers.) Remember that in all these questions in which you are most interested—education licensing all the social questions on which the Liberal Party have set their hearts—all these are defeated if Free Trade is defeated. The victory of the Government or the victory of Mr Chamberlain which is practically the same thing means this—not merely the victory of Protection but a victory of reaction, a confirmation of all the legislation which this Government has passed and to which you object. Weigh that well I beg of you; weigh it long before you flout any assistance. (Cheers). But that is a digression. I was going to point out why it was that I cannot believe that the Government are wholehearted when they speak of being Free Traders. They place these Tory Free Traders, as I have said under a ban. But what is the result with candidates at by-elections? They may be what is called retaliationists. They receive the support of the Government. They may be what are technically called "Whole-hoggers." (Laughter.) They receive the support of the Government. There is, in fact, only one "sine qua non" for a supporter of the Government at a by-election, which is that he shall be an opponent to Free Trade.

Alluding to the charge of calumny brought against him by Mr Balfour, he said that though he had a long friendship with and regard for Mr. Balfour, there was not friend in the world from whom he would accept that description of himself. It was public and violent retaliation. He [illegible] retaliation policy of Ministers and [illegible] having been retained in power on a false [illegible] were altogether in a false position. He reviewed and condemned their record on the questions of education, national expenditure, the conduct of the war, South African policy, and the management of Foreign Affairs and closed by saying:—

THE ALTERNATIVE GOVERNMENT.

I am not here to spin programmes; I leave that to the chosen and appointed leaders of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons. It is their function and their prerogative, and it would only lead confusion to the scene if others were to spin programmes in their absence. I can only speak my own hopes and my own aspirations. I hope and believe that the next Liberal Government will not only have learned the bitter lessons of the experience of this Government, but will also have examined and taken to heart the causes, whatever in their opinion they may be, which have so long alienated the sympathies, or at any rate the votes, of the people of England from the Liberal Party. (Hear, hear.) That, of course is the first and the main point. But I confess I have another hope which is even more deeply seated than that. My hope in the next Liberal Government is that we shall see new and fresh and business minds applied to the great problems of Government. (Cheers.) We are constantly asked with regard to finance, for example, What economies do you suggest in finance you who blame our conduct of finance? I say it is impossible for those outside the Government to dictate economies in finance because it is only those who are within and who can see the working of the machinery, who can dictate practical economies in the working of the Government; and therefore it is in the department of finance especially that I hope to see fresh and new and business minds applied to the great problem of finance; for sure I am of this—that as long as the policy of the Government consists in demanding blank cheques from the people of this country for themselves in whom the people of this country have a somewhat laughable confidence, so long our Estimates will go on rising and rising without any prospect of a check or a retreat. I hope also from the new Government that I shall see new and fresh mind applied to the problems of administration just as now they are being applied to the War Office. (Laughter.) I am not at all sure that the War Office is the only public office that is worthy of the inspection of an executive committee of three—(laughter)—even as summary and drastic a committee as that which has swept out the War Office in the past month. Then, again, I hope to see new and fresh minds applied to what I believe is the greatest question of all—the question of our national efficiency, locked up as that is in the education and the training of our youth—(cheers)—and even in the fitting for their business of some of maturer years. As to the exact programme of the Government, I frankly attach less importance to that, whatever it may be, because, as a matter of fact, the principal points of it have already been marked out, and must necessarily be marked out by the irresistible trend of public opinion. (Hear, hear.) I do not doubt that the next Liberal Government will have learned enough from past experiences not to rely on a distended and overloaded programme, but it is quite obvious that without much delay after their accession to power they must restore the schools of the country (loud cheers)—restore the schools of the country to the control of the country. It is perfectly obvious that without much delay they must apply themselves to the question of temperance—(cheers)—not as fanatics or extremists one way or the other, but as statesmen who know that to carry a great social reform you must have a nation behind you and with you. And, again, I hope for the new Liberal Government that there will be no wide breach of continuity in foreign and colonial affairs. Sharp turns are disastrous in external affairs. You cannot play tricks with the grim balance of the world's interest; and therefore I hope that the next Government, if they have occasion—as no doubt they will have occasion—in some respects to change the foreign or colonial policy of the present Government will do it by a graceful curve and not by a right angle, for the reasons that I have stated. But, at any rate I do not doubt that with regard to the empire they will furnish a standing contradiction to the policy of Mr. Chamberlain and show that the empire can be kept together without the necessity of protective tariffs. These I say, represent my first hopes as an individual, but they in no sense represent a programme. It is not indeed in an overloaded programme or even in a multitude of Bills, that my hopes of social reform are fixed. My hope is in the spirit in which those problems are approached. (Hear, hear).

THE NEW ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.

HISTORY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The London correspondent of the "Figaro" says he is able to give precise information regarding the negotiations proceeding between the Foreign Office and the Quai d'Orsay. These negotiations have been going on for more than a year. On the occasion of M. Loubet's visit to London, M. Delcasse had conversations with Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, and Lord Lansdowne, and it was recognised on both sides that it was possible to attempt a settlement. Since then there has been an uninterrupted series of friendly conversations between M. Delcasse and Sir Edmund Monson in Paris, and M. Cambon and Lord Lansdowne in London.

At the very beginning the negotiations nearly fell through, owing to the Egyptian question, Great Britain declaring that no arrangement was possibly so long as this important question remained unsettled. The British Government summoned to London Sir Eldon Gorst, the financial adviser to the Egyptian Government, and various proposals were formulated, and very fully discussed. The interests of the French creditors having been guaranteed M. Delcasse, it is said insisted on the continuance of the International Commission of the Egyptian Public Debt, of the French institutions in the country, and of the mixed tribunals. In exchange, it is said, for facilities which M. Delcasse is prepared to give to Great Britain in Egypt, Great Britain will renounce her interests in Morocco.

France, it is believed, will resign her ancient privileges in Newfoundland in consideration of an indemnity and the guaranteeing of fishing rights. In return she will obtain certain territories, the possession of which will ensure communication between her West African Colonies.

Finally (says the "Figaro's" correspondent), the Siamese question will be settled, France and Great Britain will make more precise the provisions of the agreement of 1896, in such a way as to delimit definitively the zones affected.

AHMED DJELLALED-DIN.

(Concluded from page 4.)

In due course he was brought to me, and produced his letter of credentials. When I had read it, my comment surprised and startled him. How can you dare, said I, approach the Khalif of Islam with a letter from a impostor who signs himself also Khalif! Next day, added the Pasha, laughing, I caused him to be told that the air of Stamboul was very hurtful to "Khartumlis"; and that if he did not take the next steamer from our shores, evil might befall him. Inger sailed at once, taking ship for the Red Sea, and seems to have made his way straight to the Mullah. Ahmed Djellaled-din has all that courtly suavity and innate tact so noticeable in Turkish gentlemen although he was of humble origin and began life as a Bosphorus boatman. What first placed his foot on the ladder I do not know, but his rise was as rapid as it was deserved. The same qualities that have enabled him to acquire the intricacies of Divani, the complicated language of the Court aided him probably in his marriage with a lady of the highest rank for he is wedded to one of the Princesses Toussoun (the Khedivial family,) who brought him an immense fortune. To be an honest man in Ahmed's position, private fortune was no doubt inevitable. but the vagaries of his Imperial master have made its full enjoyment wholly impossible hitherto. For thirteen years, he told me, I have drawn no salary, and for seven I have petitioned our master for brief leave to Egypt to look into the affairs of our estates there. But until now this permission has always been denied me.

As a fugitive to-day it is more than likely that Ahmed Pasha will drift to Egypt where, despite all outward manifestations of friendliness towards the Suzerain, objects of the Sultan's displeasure commonly receive a cordial welcome. In such a case there may be well before the exile a career of usefulness where his talents and trustworthiness will find the recognition they merit.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is known remedy for dysentery [illegible] arising from teething. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is [illegible]

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

THE INARTICULATE ACCUSATION.

A man recently convicted at Clerkenwell Sessions seems to have been undone by the very device which he employed to avert suspicion. The fictitious colouring which he applied to the horses he stole led to his identification. Last autumn there was a most remarkable trial in America in which a monkey's inarticulate accusation played chief part in the conviction of a man and woman of murder. The monkey had belonged to a showman who used to carry his menagerie waxworks and merchandise along the Mississippi. He took into partnership a man who was to help to work the business while his wife was to perform the necessary "domestic offices." Between stages the old proprietors disappeared.

A DRAMATIC TRIAL.

The man and his wife, who now appeared as proprietors, declared that the old man had gone on a packet bound for Southern Illinois, and that he would return when his business was discharged. But he did not return. The monkey showed the fiercest resentment against his new proprietors, and a backwoods Sherlock Holmes, accepting this as evidence confirming a suspicion set up by the conflicting statements made by the man and woman, arrested the pair of them. In the boat was found an axe, declared by an authority to be stained by human blood. There was other evidence of an incriminatory character, but the most significant was that afforded by the monkey. He was brought into court. The moment he saw the two prisoners he flew at them savagely, though to everybody else around he was kind and docile. The actions of the ape turned the scale against the culprits, of whom the man was sentenced to death, and the woman to penal servitude.

COMPENSATION.

Macaulay would have shuddered had he lived to see the day when competitive examinations for India were to pass away. He swore by them. It is just one point in which his successors have been able to better his system. But there is still a tremendous balance on his side. It would have been a far cry from his day to a practically educated India had he now been Viceroy when there happened the great deadlock between the members of the Committee of Public Instruction. It was the turning point of India's political progress, and there you had the committee of ten, fixedly divided, five against five, for and against instruction in English. They never would have agreed had not Macaulay taken the whole matter under his consideration and produced a famous Minute, crushing in a kindly way the defenders of the Oriental teaching.

A MASTER'S MINUTE.

It would not be easy to find within the limits of a thousand words a more masterly essay on the position, scope, and potentialities of the English tongue and its literature than that with which Macaulay prefaced his minute. The latter as a whole occupied the space of one of the essays with which every schoolboy is familiar. Its arguments were irresistible. Were we, he wanted to know, when we could teach European science, to teach systems which, whenever they differed from those of Europe, differed for the worse? Were we when we could patronise sound philosophy and true history, to countenance, at the public expense, medical doctrines which would disgrace an English farrier; astronomy which would move laughter in the girls at an English boarding-school, history abounding with kings 30ft. high and reigns 30,000 years long, and geography made up of seas of treacle and seas of butter? That essay settled the course of Indian education, and all the world since then has seen what the Hindoo intellect, cultivated on Western lines, is capable of accomplishing.

THE HOME OF THE POSTCARD.

The Prince of Wales, who is one of the most illustrious of stamp collectors, will not need to be reminded when he goes to Vienna that he stands in what to another collector is hallowed ground. Vienna is the shrine of the person who sends you picture postcards. It was not a pictorial card which Austria originated, but the plain, useful little bit of paste board with which non-collecting men are satisfied unto this day. That was in 1869. Germany, with ready adaptability, copied the invention next year; Switzerland and England hurried into lines four months later; Sweden and Denmark followed in April 1871; Belgium had them a dozen weeks later; then came Norway and Russia together; while Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain took up the idea before the end of the seventies.

THE SPORTING PARSON.

The advertisement which has been running lately asking for a sporting parson to present himself for a living in a Leicestershire district has of course brought to mind the name of the Rev. John Russell. The latter has his replica in a Yorkshire worthy, who danced in his eightieth birthday and was out to a meet of hounds at five o'clock in the morning. But Jack Russell had some traits uncommon. He was all sport right through. He would preach a better sermon from the saddle on the impiety of riding over hounds and the sin of charging with a kicker into a crowded gateway than may be delivered from the pulpit. But his sportsmanship did not end with his release from the hunting field.

A MUSCULAR CHRISTIAN.

The Rev. Jacky calling one day at a bank to see the manager on business relating to some parochial fund was ushered into a private room to await his turn. A clerk was bidden to take into the room a paper with which the visitor might beguile the time. The clerk knocked at the door and was seen to enter and close the door behind him. There was an interval of silence; then there came the most extraordinary uproar from the sealed apartment. Was the parson murdering the clerk, the clerk murdering the parson, or were both trying to break the bank? Someone rushed in. The poor clerk was being beaten all round the room by the Rev Jacky! The latter had recognised in the minion of the bank a well-known athlete of his acquaintance. In the sober-looking bag which he carried were not his vestments, but a set of boxing-gloves which he was taking home from being repaired. The sight of the clerk had prompted an instant challenge which was accepted, and the two slipped off their coats and went at it pell-mell. And when the rest of the establishment broke in there was the music of peace beating the devil's tattoo all over the frame of his less skillful opponent.

THE SOCIALIST DANGER IN AUSTRALIA.

SUGGESTED COALITION GOVERNMENT TO OVERCOME IT.

According to advices by the Australian mail which reached London recently there is talk in Melbourne of a coalition Government formed of members of the parties led by Mr. Deakin and Mr. Reid.

This suggestion comes as the result of the return of so many Labour men and Socialists to the House of Representatives at the recent General Election. There is a strong feeling amongst the members of the two principal parties that the ascendancy of the Socialistic element is a grave danger, and leaders of both parties are stated to be in favour of a combination.

Some obvious difficulties present themselves. One is the question of the premiership. Who is to give way as between Mr. Deakin and Mr. Reid? They cannot both be Prime Minister, but it is suggested that an arrangement might be come to whereby both would have equal influence. The precedents of the Gillies-Deakin and the McLean-Shiels dual control in Victoria are quoted.

Mr. Deakin, however, is credited with the desire to give way in order to relieve the tension, and in that case it is proposed that he should be appointed to the position of High Commissioner of the Commonwealth in England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	13	15	33
C Market, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	49	44	59
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	22	22	32
D Parel, Nowroji, Jacob Sassoon, Kamathipura, Pardesi, Byculla and Isle Nagpada	70	53	82
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	13	11	19
G Mahim and Worli	19	12	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	1	0	2
Hospitals	0	20	33
Total	190	185	281
Total plague deaths to date	272,672	223,573	
Same date last year	293	228	370

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

We have already chronicled the discovery of new rays by Blondlot, or what he calls Ni rays, which, unlike N-rays, do not enhance but diminish the brightness of the phosphorescent sulphide of calcium. M. Charpentier, following up this discovery, also finds that these Ni rays act in a contrary manner to N-rays on the living organism. The Ni rays were produced by compressing indiarubber, ice, morsels of iodide of silver, and bending plates of celluloid or ivory. These sources, like the Nernst lamp, emit both N and Ni rays, and it is the differential effect of the rays on the phosphorescence which is observed. The bits of iodide of silver were pinched between the fingers.

Physiological sources probably emit a mixture of N and Ni rays. A source in which the Ni rays predominate is furnished by a strong contraction of the biceps muscle. In order to observe the diminution of phosphorescence in the screen, however, the neighbouring nerve trunks should be kept out of the way, as they increase the phosphorescence.

It appears from Charpentier's experiments that the Ni rays produce on the nervous system effects contrary to those of the N-rays. For instance, they diminish the intensity of the olfactory sensation when they act either on the periphery or at the centre on the points of the nose or the skull at which the N-rays increase this intensity, as already mentioned in this column. The other senses are also affected by the Ni rays in a manner inverse to the influence of N-rays. Thus, when the Ni rays act on the eye or the parietal centre of the brain, they weaken the vision. They also enfeeble the sense of hearing and of taste.

Geologists have told us that the surface of the ground is altered by faults and folds, that is to say, cracks in the rock with relative displacement of the sides, caused by a stretching or tension of the crust, and crumpling of the rocks owing to a crushing or compression of the crust. According to M. Douville in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, the zones of tension or faults, are above all developed in the direction of the meridians, for example, the two coasts of the Pacific with the volcanic chain of the Andes, and of Japan, the zone of the Egean &c. The zones of folds on the contrary, for example, the Highlands of Scotland and the Alps follow in general the parallels of latitude and the equator.

Hence M. Douville concludes that during geological time the length of the equator does not seem to have varied notably, while on the contrary, the meridians have become shorter, Hence the globe, has become flatter at the poles, that is to say, a more oblate spheroid by degrees, which would appear to indicate that the rotation of the earth has been accelerating in the past.

A Russian naturalist finds that insects at rest have a temperature about the same as that of the surrounding air in ordinary conditions of heat and humidity. When the insect begins to move its temperature rises until the motion ceases. At about 102·2 degrees Fahrenheit a kind of heat paralysis sets in, but ceases as the temperature falls again. For one specie—saturnia pyri—the highest temperature compatible with life is 115 degrees Fahr., which is about the temperature fatal to vegetable life.

During the recent severe cold in Canada waterpipes were thawed by electricity. According to Mr. Greene, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Altona, Pa., also employ this method, and use an alternating current of a voltage not over 50, and a 25 kilowatt transformer with other accessories in a small box easily carried about. The apparatus is capable of thawing 250 feet of one-inch water-pipe in 20 minutes, with 20 kilowatts of current. It is understood that the current generates heat in overcoming the resistance of the pipe to its passage.

We are hearing a good deal about the "ether" nowadays, but nobody knows just what it is yet. Probably there are some who do not believe in it at all, and regard it as a scientific fad, if not a "Stock Exchange speculation." Lord Kelvin, our most competent authority, would swear by it, if such a form of oath were acceptable in the patent courts. He appears as thoroughly convinced of its existence as though he saw it; perhaps more so. But he, and others, can only speculate and conjecture now, this, now that, as to its true nature. Professor Mendeljeef, the renowned chemist in "Prometheus" thinks it cannot be "matter" as we know matter, since it penetrates all matter; and it cannot be the German "Urstoff," for that would involve the possibility of the annihilation and evolution of atoms. It should rather be considered as a definite chemical substance so light that its molecular velocity is great enough to overcome gravitation, it has no chemical affinity, it cannot be weighed, for it penetrates all bodies, but it has a very small weight.

Mendeljeef would consider ether as the first member of the atomic group in his periodic system of the elements to which he calls the zero group, and places immediately before the alkali group. He supposes an element of the argon group before hydrogen with an atomic weight of 0·4, which is possibly identical with protyle. The atomic weight of ether cannot be more than 0·17 and to this hypothetical new element he applies the name Newtonium after Newton. In order that the atom of ether may escape the attraction of the largest heavenly bodies, its velocity must be at least 3,240 kilometres a second, and hence its atomic weight would be about one-millionth that of hydrogen. This conception accounts for radioactivity without pressure to which Mendeljeef styles the metachemical and vague theory of electrons, held by Kelvin, Crookes, Lodge, and others. The molecules of radio-active bodies like radium hold a relatively large number of ether atoms, and their entrances and exits from the molecule cause, he thinks, ethereal disturbances recognised as rays of right. The phosphorescence of bodies in liquid air is caused by their increased absorption of ether atoms at low temperatures. This view of the ether recalls that of Mr. S. Tolver Preston in his Physics of the Ether.

According to the "Electrical Review," inverted arc lamps have been used to light the tennis courts at Sheen, Richmond. Four lamps, each of 1,500 candle-power, and reflecting screens, gave an even illumination only a little inferior to that of daylight on a bright day.

The "Revue Scientifique" speaks highly of the Japanese doctors—their fearlessness, heroism, and skill. There are 31,000 doctors in Japan together with fine medical schools, laboratories, free lectures, and medical journals. Dr. Kitasato was the first to isolate and cultivate the bacillus of lockjaw. As to their devotion, in 1891 the Sultan sent a mission with a decoration for the Mikado, but the ship was lost in the Inner Sea, and the Mikado charged a doctor to aid the sufferers. He did his utmost to save all survivors, but several died, and he felt the loss so much that he took his life.

The Canadian Government are sending a commissioner to Europe to study the electric smelting of iron. Canada has many deposits of iron ore near large water powers which could supply the electricity.

The establishment of an institute for biological research was the subject of a number of communications to the Royal Society of Edinburgh at its meeting last week. It was stated that an arrangement of the kind would cost about £[illegible] a year.

Humorous and slightly cynical was Dr. Bernard Hollander in his address on Love as a mental malady, given before the Incorporated British Phrenological Society on March 10th. Love, he said, was an unwarrantable predilection for one person, though other as attractive existed. Its symptoms were blushes and sighs, a distaste for food, wakefulness, aberration in thought and language; and in desperate cases a yearning for poetry. The world was divided as thus: where the object was; where the object was not. There were many cures suggested for the malady, which lasted, usually six weeks. One of them Dr. Hollander said, had never been known to fail: marriage was its name.

The recent announcement of a balance dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, making, with the two interim dividends, 13s 6d., or 135 per cent., for 1903, will have prepared Mysore shareholders for the satisfactory annual financial statement just issued, says the "Financial Chronicle." The report is of special interest in view of the recent geological discussion which caused uneasiness among holders of the principal Indian Gold Shares. The directors remark:—"The size and richness of the reef in this (the Ribbledale), the deepest level on the Colar Field, point to the continuation of the Champion Reef to far greater depths, and its highly auriferous character being fully maintained." It will take practically, however, ten years' distribution at the rate of 135 per cent. per annum to return a purchaser of shares at the present price his capital alone, while the ore reserves are apparently not quite three years ahead of the mill.

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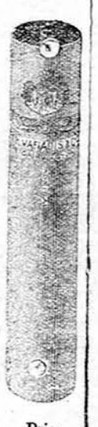

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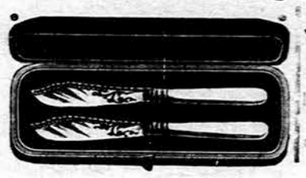

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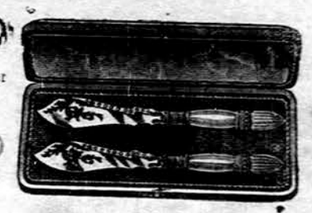

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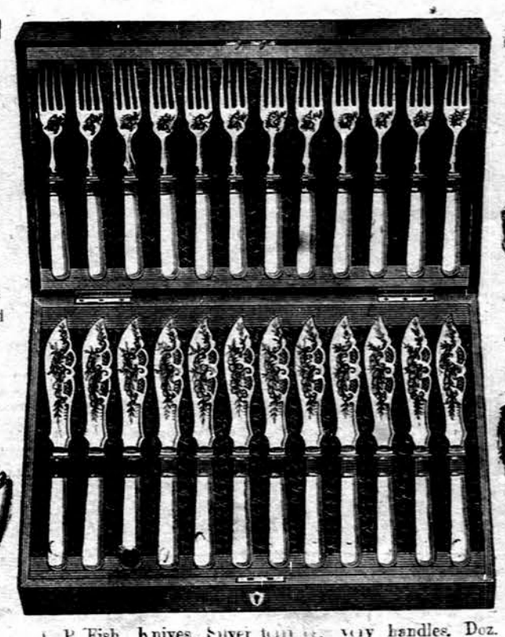

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